Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23RD 1828. [NUMBER 1964.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to such persons as may intend to purchase Oysters at the Pearl Fishery, advertised to take place at Aripo on or before the 20th of February next, that the several descriptions of Specie undermentioned will be received in payment at the following rates.

WEIGHT Dwt.	Grs.			
52.	56.	Star Pagoda (old).....	....	3½ Madras Rupee each
45.	82.	Ditto Do (new).....	....	3½ do. do.
52.	14.	Port Novo Pagoda	....	2 13/16 do. do.
204.	71.	Sicca Gold Mohur	....	16 7/16 do. do.
180.	„	Madras Gold Mohur ..	....	15 do. do.
180.	„	Bombay Gold Mohur (new)....	....	15 do. do.
178.	„	Ditto do (old)....	....	14½ do. do.
178.	„	Surat Gold Mohur	....	14 Ms. Rs. 7 Aus. and 11 Pice.
191.	91.	Sicca Rupee (new)	....	1 Ms. Rupee and 6 Pice each.
179.	66.	Ditto do. (old)	....	15 Annas and 4 Pice each.
180.	„	Bombay Rupee (new)	....	15 do. and 6 do.
178.	„	Surat Rupee	....	15 do. and 3 do.
415.	20	Spanish Dollar	....	2 3/16 Madras Rupees each.

Ceylon Currency at the rate of 16 fanams per Madras Rupee.

Colombo 28th December 1827

By His Excellency's Command

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

NOTICE.

THE COCHIN CIRCAR has for Sale at CRANGANORE and PONANY the undermentioned TIMBERS and TALDOMS VIZ.

CRANGANORE	1800	TEAK TIMBERS.
	397	DITTO TALDOMS.
PONANY....	849	DITTO TIMBERS.
	20	DITTO TALDOMS.

Any person wishing to purchase the above TIMBERS and TALDOMS to Apply to the DEWAN of COCHIN.

SHASHAGERRY ROW,

DEWAN.

COCHIN, 14th Dec. 1827.

NOTICE.

THE attendance of the Gentlemen Summoned on the Petit Jury will not be required till Monday the 28th Instant, when it is particularly requested they will be at the TOWN HALL at a quarter before Ten o'Clock on the Morning of that day.

F. LEGGETT,

Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 23d *January* 1828.

TO BUTCHERS AND BAKERS.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS willing to Contract to Supply the QUEENS ROYALS, stationed at Poonah with good BEEF, BREAD AND WOOD for one year will send in SEALED TENDERS to Lieut. JENKINS QUARTER MASTER, on or before the 1st February, addressed to the Officer Commanding; no tender will be received after that day.

BY ORDER OF

LIEUT. COL. WILLIAMS.

Commanding

DAVID JENKINS,

LIEUT. AND QR. MR.

Queens Royals.

CAMP POONAH, 19th *January* 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next the 28th Instant

AT THEIR ROOMS,

A SADDLE Horse, two Silver Hunting Watches, Wearing apparel and Sundry other articles—belonging to the Estate of an Officer Deceased.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

ON THE SAME DAY

A QUANTITY of Cavalry appointments, a Double Barrelled Gun second hand, Military and Hunting Saddles &c.

Bombay, 23d January 1828.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A CAPITAL ARAB Saddle Horse 5 years Old and 14 hands 2 Inches high.

PRICE RUPEES 1,000.

Bombay 23 Jany. 1828.

FRITH Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

WEDNESDAY the 23rd Instant.

A LARGE and valuable collection of Books, Prints, and Caricatures, a variety of Piece Goods, Rich Imitation Shawls, a few articles of Household Furniture, Glass and Earthenware and Sundry useful articles.

Nesbit Lane, 23rd January 1828.

This Day,

WENESDAY the 23rd Instant,

AT ONE P. M.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract,

SEVERAL SUPERIOR

ARAB HORSES.

Imported by the Ship Duke of Bedford from Bussora.

Nesbit Lane, 23rd January 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY 23d Instant,

SEVERAL Coils of Europe and Coir Cordage.

AND

A Quantity of Gum Benjamin.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A PAIR of Capital Single Barrel detonating Pistols in Mahogany Case by Godsale price.....Rs. 200.

ALSO.

A Superior Pair of Cavalry officers Single Barrelled Flint Lock Pistols by Wilkinson.....Price Rs. 250.

Meadows Street, 23rd January 1828.

For Sale.

ON COMMISSION

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co,

HAVE FOR SALE

A VERY High Caste Bay Arab Horse Price-.....Rs 450 the property of a Gentleman who has left the country.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

THE UNDERMENTIONED

Piano Fortes.

A VERY Fine Toned Square Piano Forte by Stodart Rs.....400

A Ditto Ditto by Butcher.....350

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 24th Instant.

A SEXTANT by Watkins, a Portfolio of Prints, a variety of Piece Goods &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A MADRAS BUILT

DENNET,

CAPITAL CHESNUT

ARAB

BUGGY HORSE,

AND

Harness,

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF.

Meadows Street, 23rd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 24th Instant.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

AN ENGLISH BUILT

STANHOPE,

NEARLY NEW

RUNS ON COLLIN'S PATENT AXLE.

WITH A CAPITAL

ARAB

Buggy Horse

AND HARNESS

ALSO

A GREY ARAB

Charger.

SEVEN YEARS OLD,

FIFTEEN HANDS HIGH

The Property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 23rd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 24th Instant.

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES OF

Household Furniture.

PLATE and Plated Ware, a large Assortment of Elegantly Cut Glass Ware.

AT ONE O'CLOCK

A SERVICEABLE

BUGGY,

TWO DOUBLE POLED

TENTS,

AND

Palanquins.

Meadows Street, January 23d 1828.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રી• કોચીની• સરકારમો• હુકમ• હુવા• લાકડાંમો• નથા• તાલકુમો•શ્રી• નરાગાનોર•નથા• શ્રી• પોનાનીમો•વેચવાનાછે• તેહની•વીગત *

શાગાવાની•લાકડાં•જાત	૧૮૦૦	નરાગા
શાગાવાની•તાલકુમો•	૩૯૭	નોરમો
શાગાવાની•લાકડાં•જાત•	૮૪૯	પોના
શાગાવાની• તાલકુમો•	૨૦	નોમો•

જેકોઇ•મણસિ• ઉપર•કહેલાં•લાકડાં નથા•તાલકુમો•ખરીદ• કરવા• હોઇ•તે• મણશ્રી•કોચીના•દીવાનને•જાહેર•પુછે શ્રી•કોચીની•તારીખ• ૧૪ મી•ડીજેમ બર• ૧૮૨૭

શાશાગારી•રાવ•દીવાન*

जाहीर नामा

नागनोर व पोनानी यांमधें कोची सर कारचावळ खालीं लिहिलली लांकडें व तालडमें विकायाची आहेत कीं

नागनोरांत { १८०० सागलीं लांकडें / ३९७ सागलीं तालडमें

पोनानींत { ८४९ सागलीं लांकडें / २० सागलीं तालडम

जो कोणी ही लांकड व तालडम विकत घ्यायास इछीत असेल कोचीचा दिवाण जवळ जाऊन मागावीं

शाशागिर राव दिवाण

कोची माहे डिसेंबर तारी ख १४ सन १८२७

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On TUESDAY the 5th Proximo.
THE MODERN

Household Furniture

OF
GEORGE NORTON ESQ.
AT HIS RESIDENCE
CURRUNGE HOUSE,
MAZAGON.

COMPRISING Couches, Chairs, Bookcase, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sofa and Card Ditto, Skreens, Wardrobe, Sideboard, Dressing and Work Tables, Cheval and Looking Glasses, Washhand Stands, Biddets, Teapoys, Cots complete, English Carpets, Bengal Mats, Eight light Chandeliers, Vase Lamps, Double Branch Wall Shades, Billiard Table complete, Palanquins &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AN ELEGANT
ENGLISH BUILT

CHARIOT

AND

HARNESS.

UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF.

Catalogues will be Published, and the property will be on view three days prior to the Sale.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE
AN INVOICE OF
ELEGANT ENGLISH

JEWELLERY

COMPRISING Dead and Burnished gold Necklaces &c. A variety of fashionable Earrings, Brooches, Bracelets, Wedding Rings &c.
Steel Clasps, Gilt and Black buckles &c.

Meadows Street, 23rd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
NEW GOLD
HUNTING WATCH,
by McCabe,
PRICE Rs. 650.

Meadows Street, 23rd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A HALF BRED

English.

CHESNUT GELDING.

SIX Years old, nearly fifteen hands high, is a very fast trotter, and Warranted Sound, and although he has not yet been in Harness would from his Strength and Action make a Capital BUGGY or CARRIAGE HORSE.
PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 23rd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
ARROWSMITH'S LARGE

Map of India

IN A TIN CASE
Rs. 150

SHAKESPEAR and Gilchrist's Hindustanee Dictionaries, Baglo Buhar, Huckla Ka Hindee..... } Rs. 105

Meadows Street, 23rd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE
AN ELEGANT

LANDAU,

AND COMPLETE SET OF

HARNESS,

FOR FOUR HORSES,
BELONGING TO
Richard Jenkins Esq.
PRICE RUPEES 4000.

THIS is a remarkably handsome Carriage, and was built to order by STEWART AND CO. of Calcutta, and is in every respect nearly as good as new.

Meadows Street, 23rd January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
SUPERIOR

PALE SHERRY,

DRAWN OFF IN BOMBAY,
PRICE Rs. 25 PER DOZ.

Meadows Street, 23rd January 1828.

TO BE LET.

AT COLABAH for Six, 12 or 18 months, that well known HOUSE called BRISCOE LODGE now occupied by Mr. BROWNE SOLICITOR.

For Particulars apply on the Premises, or to Mr. BROWNE at his office in Military Square in the Fort.

BOMBAY 23rd day, *of January* 1828.

FOR SALE.

ON MODERATE TERMS,
ONE SHARE IN THE BOMBAY TONTINE.

THE Value of which according to the Minute of the proceedings of the Directors of that Institution at their last Meeting was stated to be Rs. 992—87 on the 31st December last, as notified in the BOMBAY COURIER, of the 12th Instant.

The TONTINE will expire on the 31st December 1828, and the purchaser shall be effectually secured against any loss by the lapse of the present holder of the Share, before that day.

For particulars enquire of BALCRUSTNA AND GOPALL, NATIVE BANKERS.

Bombay, 14th January 1828.

Advertisement.

THE CREDITORS on the Estate of the late WILLIAM MILBURN, of this place, are hereby apprized that the Executors will, on Tuesday the 5th Proximo, make a farther and final Dividend of 20 per Cent, on the Simple Contract Debts, from the assets that have come into their hands.

Bombay, 12th January 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW BRIG

BRITANNIA.

OF 240 TONS
WM. FERRIS COMMANDER,

WILL sail on the 1st February touching at the Cape of Good Hope. Has very good accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to Captain FERRIS at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

London

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP
DUKE OF BEDFORD,
800 TONS,
John Morris,
COMMANDER.

TO SAIL ON 10TH FEBRUARY.

APPLY to the OWNER, at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828.

For Freight or Passage

to London,

TO SAIL ON THE 29TH OF THIS MONTH,
AND WILL TOUCH
AT THE CAPE,
THE FINE NEW COPPERED SHIP

SESOSTRIS A. I.

OF 500 TONS,
William Bourchier,
COMMANDER.

HAS a Poop and superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain BOURCHIER at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT TAYLOR AND CO. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

The Passengers are requested to embark on the 29th Instant.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828.

For Passage to London

TO SAIL IN ALL FEBRUARY,
THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP

TYNE A. I.

OF 500 TONS,
Captain R. B. Cotgrave R. N.

WAS to leave England on the 26th August, and may be daily expected.

The Tyne has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON
THE NEW
BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,

OF 611 TONS
ALEXANDER HENNING,
COMMANDER.

IS daily expected to arrive here, and will be dispatched for London about the end of February.

This Ship has been newly fitted up in the most complete manner for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messers. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurance
Bills of Lading.
and
Prices Current.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828.

TO SAIL IN ALL FEBRUARY.
FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

GRECIAN.

BURTHEN 450 TONS.
Captain James Allen,

HER accommodation for Passengers are very complete, and plans of them may be seen on application to Messrs. DROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT THE
DOCK BUNDER HEAD
ON SATURDAY
THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY NEXT
AT NOON
(if not previously disposed of by private bargain.)
THE TEAK
BOMBAY-BUILT SHIP

MILFORD.

OF 658 TONS.

WITH all her Masts, Rigging, Tackle and Stores, complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

Twenty per Cent of the purchase money to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the remainder within thirty days from that time—The Ship to be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as knocked down.—

A List of the Stores &c. may be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application to Capt. JACKSON on board, or at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

(2) *Bombay, 23rd January* 1828.

LOST.

ON Sunday night the 13th Instant, between 11 and 12 o'Clock between the road from Gunbavoree well, Town Bazar, and the Police Chowkey near the King's Barrack's, a Pocket Gold Watch, Gold Chain, two Gold Seals, three Gold Keys and One English Silver Snuff Box:—the number of the Watch being 7899 made by GEORGE YOUNG AND SON. If any person or persons who may have found the above mentioned Gold Watch, Chain, Seals, Keys and Silver Snuff Box will bring them to the Gazette Office they shall receive a Reward of Fifty Rupees.

Bombay, 23rd January 1828.

ખો વા ઈ ઉ

તારીખ. ૧૩ મી. ગાલના. મહીનાં નીને. દંને. રાતનાં. ૧૧ થી. ને. ૧૨ કલાકનાં. મગલ. શ્રીમીમો. શી. મુમબઈ ના. દીનમીનાં. ગંનબાવાના. કુમાથી ને. મીગાર્ણરાકની. પાર્શની. પાલીહ મી. શ્રીમીમો. કિ. શ્રીનાનુ. પામીટ. વાલ કિલેજ. ગાલવામીનુ. ગાડીમાલ. તથા. કિ ક. શીનામી. શાકરી. તેના. બિ. શીનાં નાં. શીલી. તથા. ૩ શીનાની. કુથીમો. શ્રીમાં. તથા. કિ. રૂપાની. તપમીરની. દાબડી. ખોવાઇ ઉછે. મને. કિ. ઉપર. લખેલુ. ગાડીમાલ. બારજ. દમાંગા. ન થા. શંનનુ. બનાવેલુ. તથા. તે ઉપર. માંક ૭૯૯૯ મીછ*જકોઇ. ધની. બ્બવા. ધની મીને. ઉપર. કહેલુ. શીનાનુ. ગાડીમાલ તથા. શાકલી. તથા. શીલી. તથા. કુથીમો. રૂપાની. તપમીરની. દાબડી. શ્રીનો. ઉજેટ. માપીશમો. લાબ માલી. રૂપ૦) ઇનામ. મલેશ*

તારીખ. ૨૩ મી. જનવારી ૧૮૨૮

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, and credits, of MOTTIBOYE, Widow of NANABHOY SORABJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to EDULJEE NANABHOY, of Bombay, Parsee, the eldest son of the said deceased MOTTIBOYE, Widow, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 18th January 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર • ખબર *

બી.મુમખ્ય• વાલો• પારશી• નાનાં નાજ•શીઠરાખજીની• વીધવા• નામે•શ્રી દીખાઈનો•મ્યલ• શીલકનનુ• અખત્યીઆ ર•નાયુ•લવાશાહ•શ્રી• મુમખઈની• જુડી કેટરની• શ્રપરીમ•કોરટમાં•ફી• મરનાર વીધવાનો• વકીલ• છીકરી• નામે•કિલ જ• નાનાંનાજફી• મરજ• મીમ્યીચ્છિજ•મ્રજ નો•મ્યલ*—ફિવાશનં• શરવે•લોકો•જ•ફ્ર નાંવાખશતા•જોઈ•નહીને•જાહેર•ખાઈ * તારીખ• ૧૮ મી•જંનવારી• ૧૮૨૮ મારીશ•નથા•૫૫• વકીલો*

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH JANUARY 1828.

No. 13 of 1828.—Major G. A. Rigby, of the 10th Regt. N. I. having been relieved from his duties under the Collector in Candeish from the 1st instant, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 14 of 1828.—The undermentioned officers are allowed to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of their health, for three years from the dates on which they may respectively embark.

Lieut. S. C. Spence, of the 13th Regt. N. I. Cornet W. F. Hay, of the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry.

No. 15 of 1828.—Ensign W. B. Salmon, of the 19th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to Bengal on urgent private affairs for six months from the date of his departure.

Major W. Flemming, of the 19th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to the Neilgherry Hills, for the recovery of his heath for a period of one year.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1828.

No. 16 of 1828—A Division Order by Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. dated the 26th ultimo, nominating Captain E. M. Willoughby to the temporary charge of the Bazar attached to the second field detachment which proceeded to join the Doaab Force, until relieved therefrom by Captain Ottley, and also directing him to take charge of the treasure destined for the service, is confirmed.

An order issued on the 24th ultimo, by the Officer Commanding the Malwa Field Force, appointing Captain Decluzeau, of the Artillery, to act as Superintendent of Bazar during the absence of Lieutenant E. Marsh permitted to proceed on leave to the Presidency, is also confirmed.

No 17 of 1828.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following temporary appointments are confirmed.

Captain G. Penley, of the 16th Regiment N. I. to assume the temporary command of the Troops in Cutch from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Kinnersley on duty to Surat.

Lieutenant S. Landon to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 10th Regt. until Lieutenant Crispin may be relieved from the charge of the Regiment.

Lieutenant H. James of the 18th Regt. N. I. to officiate as Interpreter to the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant and Quarter master Ottley on duty at Caunpore.

Lieutenant H. N. Ramsay, of the 24th Regt. to act as Quarter master and Interpreter to the 11th Regt. from the 13th of December last.

Lieutenant G. Wilson, to act as adjutant to three Companies detached from the 26th Regt. N. I. under the command of Captain Laing.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1828.

No. 18 of 1828.—Captain W. C. Illingworth, of the 2d Regt. of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeably to the Regulations, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1828.

No. 19 of 1828.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Army the following rules of the guidance of Native Courts Martial and Courts of Requests.

1st. The following Oath shall be administered to the President and Members of a Native Court Martial, in lieu of that hitherto in use, which is hereby abolished.

"You shall well and truly try and determine according to your evidence in the matter now before you.

"So help you God."

"I, A. B. do swear, that I will duly administer justice according to the Laws, Regulations, and articles of war established by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council for the better government of the Native Troops serving under the Presidency of Bombay, and for the Administration of justice by Native Courts Martial, without partiality, favor or affection, and, if any doubt shall arise which is not explained by the said Laws, Regulations or articles of war, then according to my conscience, the best of my understanding and the custom of war in the like cases. (And I do further swear, that I will not divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be approved of by the Commander in Chief, or the Officer by whose warrant the Court Martial is held, neither will I upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this Court Martial unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a Court of Justice, or a Court Martial by due course of Law.)

N. B. The words within brackets are to be omitted, when the Court Martial is not a General Court Martial.

"So help me God."

Second. Native General Courts Martial trying criminal offences will be concluded as Courts Martial have hitherto been, except that in future, in receiving evidence and awarding punishment, they will be guided by the local or provincial law of the country, as administered under the Regulations of Government, and not, as heretofore, by the common and statute law of England.

Third. Native Military Courts of Requests will also, in receiving evidence and in making their awards, be guided by the local or provincial law of the country, as administered under the Regulations of Government.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secy.

(For the Gazette)

To the Editor of the Courier.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Your *bonhommie* has made you the victim of another hoax in your paper of this day, although I cannot from want of books point out the precise author from whom the lines to Neæra are taken. They struck me at first as being very like Catullus's productions who seldom had any allegorical meaning in his amatory effusions: but I cannot discover that he ever addressed any of his mistresses by the name of Neæra. That the whole however is a hoax, you may depend on it, from the Greek etymolygy of the name of your correspondent, 'Ηπεροπευτης meaning nothing more than impostor or deceiver—from '*πηεροπευειν* to play a hoax, as it may be freely translated.

Perhaps it would be the wiser course for you to pursue, in the present state of the erudition of Western India to cut altogether these Trojan Greeks in the words of that sensible Trojan, who did not much like that prolific Grecian mare (so absurdly called the the Trojan horse) to be introduced within the walls of Troy.

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

The lines to Neæra are not Alcaics, but are written in a metre very familiar to Martial and Catullus called Hendecasyllables or verses of eleven syllables: for not making which correctly little boys in the lower forms of public schools are frequently whipped—See Catullus Ad Mœcham XL.

"Adeste Hendecasyllabi, quot estis
Omnes undique, quotquot estis omnes &c."

And although every fourth line of the deceiver's poem is written after the manner of an Alcaic stanza in the odes of Horace, it is no less an Hendecasyllable than the rest.

The next piece of internal evidence of deception is the "novum æra" in the note. *Æra* never means year either in antient or modern times—in good or bad authors, but always "*epoch*." The word æra is however what lexicographers (and good Dr. Ainsworth among the rest) call a bad word, because it is not used by any author of reputation for latinity. The authors too, *pejoris ævi*, who use it, always make it feminine and not neuter. Besides which it may be remarked that impostor talks of a Greek ode of Claudian to the New Year and the word æra has no affinity to Greek. The real meaning of Neæra I am strongly inclined to think is from the Greek. Νεαρα or Νεαρα which agrees with *γαστηρ* understood and must be forever veiled in the mystery of a learned language thus: *Ima pars ventris.*

Claudian was a native of Alexandria and had a Greek education: but I cannot find any thing resembling the Trojan Greek of your friend impostor in any of his extant works, and perhaps it is unnecessary to vindicate him from the imputation of being an unchaste poet.

JOHANNES SECUNDUS.
a fourth form boy.

BOMBAY, JAN. 19TH 1828.

ERRATUM.

In the concluding sentence of the first paragraph of the letter in our last regarding the Byramgore reef, read *low* instead of "*high* water."

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Had "Paul Pry", instead of re-echoing, in a manner neither able nor interesting, what had already been brought home to the Courier, really urged some new objection—and there are abundance of materials—we should have been somewhat more inclined to give him credit for sincerity in the displeasure he affects towards our cotemporary.—We are not to be caught with chaff, nor should we under any circumstances have given publicity to a purely domestic allusion, by which we could only injure ourselves in the public estimation---If our correspondent, be the veritable Paul Pry who is to astonish the Natives next March, the hostility which he expresses against the Editor of the Courier, would seem rather strange, considering that the embyro Journal is to rise on the ruins of the Iris!

Peerbhoy Tindal's communication seems better adapted to the embryo Journal "Paul Pry." than for the Columns of the Gazette.

We would advise him therefore to send his effusion to the inquisitive Editor; as being well qualified to grace its opening number.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
BUnremittable do. 105½ do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 218 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 212 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas; being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY 1828.

We republish several observations by "The Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle" on the tax upon the circulation of Newspapers in India exigible in the shape of Postage dues—This is a grievance of which our Calcutta cotemporaries had repeatedly and in vain complained, till at leugth the Proprietors of these Journals united in petitioning the Government to grant relief from a hardship which falls with equal oppressiveness upon the Subscribers to, as on the proprietors of Newspapers—This Petition it appears is still before the Supreme Government, and thus while the matter is undergoing consideration at one Presidency, we may venture to direct the eye of authority to it at another.

The Subscribers to the Bombay Papers feel the expense of postage with the same severity as is done in Bengal—We could produce fifty instances where on the removal of Junior Officers to distant Stations they have been forced to discontinue taking in the Gazette on account of the increased postage; and perhaps about one third of our Mofussil Subscribers have given orders that the Extras be sent to them along with the succeeding numbers of the Gazette instead of being transmitted on the day of publication, simply on that account.

Nor is the tax felt less severely by the Proprietors—In so small a community as that of this Presidency, consisting of between twelve and fifteen hundred Europeans, the great majority cannot under the most favourable circumstances be expected to subscribe individually to a Newspaper, and of those persons otherwise inclined to subscribe, many are deterred by the idea of having to pay before they are permitted to peruse it, perhaps on an average more than a moiety of the price of each paper in postage.

We cannot at the present devote more time to this subject; but we shall return to it next week.

We are now inclined to think that our Madras Cotemporary of the Gazette has better reason for doubting the appointment of Lord Combermere to the vice Royalty of Ireland than he had before; not so much however for the reasons given in the following extract, as from the total absence of any confirmation of the report received overland, which, if it ever existed, must have been current in England at an earlier date than that to which the news recently received via Madras is brought down.

"We formerly stated our apprehension that the rumoured appointment of Lord Combermere, to the Government of Ireland was premature—the following paragraph favours our own opinion that the Marquis of Anglesea will succeed Lord Wellesly, who it is said will take a seat in the Cabinet, and probably Office likewise, on his return to England.

A young Noblemen, the son of a gallant Marquis, and son-in law of a distinguished Marchioness, is we understand, at present in this country, *incog*, for the purpose of having the immense gothic pile, the ancient family residence of the latter personage, situate in the County of Meath, not fifty miles from Slane, beautified and enlarged on a most extensive scale, and in a style approaching in splendour to even Royal magnificence. These improvements, it is said, are preparatory to the arrival of a noble individual here, to preside at the helm of the Irish Government.—*Dublin Evening Post.*"

It is a lamentable truth that in the pursuit of knowledge our principal task is to rid ourselves of the false notions and impressions, which had previously settled on the mind; and in few studies is this remark more fully exemplified than in that of History—Hence the necessity of putting the public on their guard when any erroneous or party production issues from the Press; and we may add it has seldom happened that this necessity seems to have been more urgent, than on the appearance of Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon Buonaparte.

We have already republished several articles severely animadverting upon that much talked of work. The French people, the best judges of its truth and candour, appear generally to be dissatisfied with it,—and it would seem by the extract in another column, a letter by General Gourgaud, that Sir Walter has most unjustly aspersed his character with a view to screen the Tory admistration of Lord Londonderry, or rather the serviles of Europe, from the odium of the tyrannical and unjustifiable treatment exercised towards Napoleon while a prisoner at St. Helena. But we refer our readers to the letter itself, merely introducing here, a few sensible observations by a Madras Cotemporary, called forth by the same letter.

"General Gourgaud has thought fit to publish a Letter of annotations upon the last Work of the Great Unknown, entitled the Life of Napoleon'—We have always thought that an historian should not only be impartial, but possess the advantage of reference to documents of undoubted authenticity. Sir. Walter is one of the Londonderry administration baronets; the same individual, who, to please a Tory Cabinet, purposely omitted the name of Sir John Moore in his parasitic poem of Don Roderick; with reference to which unfortunate and devoted Commander and Sir Walter's unequal effusion, it has been said.

"On that base Scot light infamy
Who sings of Spain, and names not thee".—&c.

If Sir Walter could be unjust to his own countryman, we need not suspect him of being over nice in his selections with respect to the truth of any statements, regarding a foreigner and an enemy, which might not meet the approbation of his superiors, whether Whig or Tory—but if his nine volumes of history be not founded upon the best and most authentic information, their value is altogether forfeited; and the performance dwindles into a merecatch-penny publication, the more deserving reprehension as it comes ushered into notice under the solemn wand of the Magician, who has fettered half Europe with his spell."

Unhappily we have no Courier to correct the errors of an Iris, nor Iris to apologize for the blunders of a Courier, else "Thalia" should have been substituted for "Thespis" ere the *learned* Editor of the Courier could have had an opportunity of pointing out the mistake that crept into the bagatelle in our last respecting the slumbers of our Theatricals—it was written in a whimsical humour, not by ourselves, but by a friend, who dropped in upon us near eleven o'clock of Teusday se'nnight, and after being *hastily read over* to us, was instantly sent to Press; nor did we see it again until next morning in our columns—When we ourselves *first perused* it, we mentioned in the presence of three Gentlemen that Thalia should have been used instead of Thespis.

As the Courier has been pleased to be merry at our expense, perhaps he may laugh at an exhibition of his own follies.—The letter of "A fourth form Boy" will probably tickle him a little; and as we are disposed to be communicative we will let our *learned* cotemporary into the secret—the why and the wherefore, he has been so egregiously imposed upon—If he turns to his pages of the 15th ultimo, he will find no less than *thirteen* typographical errors in an ode of Horace of about the same number of lines.—This was the first exhibition of Latin verses in the Courier, and the most erudite Editor, *therefore*, encouraged matter so *generally* interesting in the following words "*we shall be happy to be again favoured.*"—If he had noticed the blunders to which we allude, in his next number, probably he might have been excused for placing nonsense before the public, but when he allowed such mistakes as the following to pass without correction it was instantly concluded that he *affected to admire* what he really did not understand—We have "*Bandusiam*" for "*Blandusiæ*," "*donabius*" for "*donaberis*," "*pons*" for "*frons*," "*fusis*" for "*fessis*," "*rago*" for "*vago*" &c. &c. It will now be seen what pretensions the Courier has to an acquaintance with the Classics! He certainly *chatters* now and then a few hacknied Latin quotations and proverbs, such as "*valeat quantum*" &c. "*audi alteram*" &c. and so on, which grace equally the pages of the Argus, the Chronicle and the Iris, and will no doubt hereafter adorn those of the Courier.

We would give our cotemporary a piece of serious advice—let him leave the dead languages alone, and try to improve himself in the history and politics of his country—he will not then wish a Lord Goderich to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, opening the budget and craving the grant of the annual supplies in the House of Lords. He will then be able to arrive at some determinate opinion respecting the Catholic question, and to know better than on one day to say it is "a most important question," one "involving the *existence* of the constitution", one on account of the loss of which Ministers had "*judiciously*" sent over to Ireland a few thousand more bayonets to keep the Catholics in order; and soon afterwards inform the public that the Catholic question is all humbug—a matter of moonshine—"*A political toy*" for sooth!!!

Enough for the present, we may in our next amuse our *facetious* Cotemporary with some equally pleasant observations.

"A Letter received via Madras from the Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Portsmouth the 16th of September states, that her pas

sengers were embarking, and the ship to sail the same evening. The passengers are,

Sir John Grant, *Puisne Judge* Lady Grant, Two Misses Grant, Mrs. Morse, Miss Gillio, Miss Barra, Col. Morse, Mr. Gardiner, Civil Service, Mr. Grant, Do. Do, Mr. Forster, Mr. Morse, Mr. Wormald, Lt. Thuillier, Mr. Glass, Mr. Mann, Mr. Baily, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Russel, Mr. Carr, Mr. Peters, Mr. Sproule Mr. Giberne.

The Courier, Jan. 19.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Thos. Candy, 20th Regt.
Lieut. H. Fawcett, Actg. Major Brigade.
Asst. Surgn. Charles Collier, Artillery.
Captain Rollings, 21 Gr. Rt.
Ensign A. Goldie, 26th Rt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Vety. Surgn. Edward Ovens, 1st Lt. Cavy.
Lieut. John Campbell, 2d Gr. Regt.
Lt. Col. Pierce, Artillery.
Capt. Edwd. Willoughby, Staff.
Lieut. Michael Willoughby, Artillery.
Ensign Samuel Partridge, 18th Rt.
Capt. Chs. Cathcart, 10th Rt.
Lieut. J. Swanson, Dy. A, Qr. Mr. Gl.
Capt. John Wright, 40th Rt. M. N. I.
Surgn. Wm. Taylor, 18th Rt.
Ensign T. Edmunds, 3d Rt. N. I.
Ensign A. M. Haselwood, 3d Rt.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

JANY. 19th.—Ship Charles Forbes, Thomas Wills, Com. from China, 4th Dec. Singapore 13th Dec.

DEPARTURES.

JANY. 16th.—Ship Cumbrian, Joseph Blyth, Com. to London.

18th Brig Comet, (Free Trader) James Fraser, Com. to Greenock.

19th French Brig Evelina, L. Antheaume, Com. to Bourbon.

Do, Ship Vibilia, (Free Trader) Robt. Stephenson, Com. to Tellecherry and London.

20th Ship Upton Castle, Peter Wildrige, Com. to London.

21st. Ship Tamerlane, (Free Trader) Robt. Millar, Com. to Greenock.

Passengers by Cumbrian.—Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Jones, Lt. Col. Pierce, B. A.; Capt. Laurence, B. M.; Major Godley, M. A.; Capt. Wallace, B. A.; Capt Holmes. H. M. 20th Rt.; Dr. Richard M. A. Miss. Caroline Pierce, Miss Isabella Pierce, Master Chs. Pierce, Master F. Pierce, Master G. Pierce, Master W. Jones, Miss R. T. Jones, 71 Invalids.

By Upton Castle—Mrs. Egan and Child, Mrs. Hathway and 4 Children, Mrs. Purnell, and Child, Mrs. Bruce. Miss Davis, Col. Egan, Dr. Hathway, Capt. Thomson Madras N. I.; Captain Fosberry, Madras N. I.; Capt. Sawson, Queens Regt; Mr. Foley, 6th Rt.; Conner, 6th Rt.; J. B. Graham, Esq. Cornet Hay, N. Cavy. Dr. Liddell, Captain Ellis, 4th Dragns Miss Jane Swinton, Master J. Swinton, 66 men, H. M. Invalids.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Sesostris for London.
Britannia for ditto.
Duke of Bedford for ditto.
Grecian for Liverpool,
Bombay Castle, for China.
Carron, for Calcutta.
Portuguese.—Incomparavel for Brazil.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Brig Britannia, Grecian, Sesostris.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Solimany, Bombay Castle, Carron, Illustre Almeida, Milford, Prome, Helen, Castlereagh, Gloriozo, Lowjee, Byramgore Grab, Bannerman, Duke of Bedford, Earl Kellie, Ann, Asia Felix, Prince of Wales, Glenelg. Charles Forbes,
Amherst, H. C. Cruizer.—Incomparavel.—Portuguese.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

JANUARY — 5th Brig Norfolk, M. Kingsell, from Padang 3d December, and Coringa 4th Janurary.
— 7th — Ship Wellington, G. Evans, from London, 17th September and St. Jago.
— 8th — Schooner Waterloo, J. Williams, returned to the Roads.
— 9th — H. M. Ship Cyrene, Captain Campbell from Penang.
— Do. — Ship Fort William, Captain James Nash, from Canton the 26th November, Singapore 12th, Malacca 16th and Penang 30th December.
— 11th — Ship Belle Alliance, Captain W. Hunter, from London 1st Sept. and the Cape the 13th November.

Passengers per Fort William.—Major Ormsby Lieutenants Nugent and Carruthers Mr. Torons, 17 European Artillery-men and 183 Natives from Penang, and 45 Mahomedans.

Per Belle Alliance.—Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Captain and Mrs. Jervis, Mrs. Hunter, Mr. Cosmer, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Adams, Captain Martin, Lieutenant Douglas, Doctors Overton, Leslie, Barrel and Todd.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY — 9th Ship Carn Brea Castle, Captain Thomas Davey, for London.
— 10th — Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hodson, for Trincomalee.

Passenger.—Captain D. Oliver, of the Ship *Malabar*.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Cyrene, Captain Campbell.
Ship Fort William, Captain James Nash.
Ship Prince Regent, Captain H. Murphy.
Ship Belle Alliance, Captain W. Hunter.
Ship Shah-in Shah, Captain D. R. Taylor.
Ship Protector, Captain G. Waugh.
Ship Wellington, Captain G. Evans.
Ship Jehanghier, Captain P. Roy.
Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Ship La Gironde, Captain P. Caussade.
Brig Norfolk, Captain M. Kingsell.
Schooner Waterloo, Captain J. Williams.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

December 29.— Ship Jane, A. Jamieson, from London (Portsmouth) 8th July.

December 30.— H. C. C. Ship Neptune, J. Cumberledge, from Bombay 11th November and Mangalore 22d ditto

— Brig Minerva, J. Norris, from Rangoon 15th December.

December 31.— Swedish Ship Calcutta, C. H. Molien, from Stockholm 29th June

— French ship Œdipe, E. Lefort, from Havre de Grace 11th August.

January 1.— 1828. H. C. Ship Ernaad, A. Corstorphans, from Rangoon.

— Bark Leda, J. Northwood, from New South Wales 21st October and Keeling's Islands 29th November.

Passengers per Jane:—Messrs. Angus Patterson, R. S. Dobbs, and C. R. Mackenzie, Cadets for Madras.

Per French Ship Œdipe, E. Lefort, from Havre de Grace 1st August:—Mons. Renauld Albrecht, Passaz, and Renauts de Bellehi, Merchants; Mr. Christian, Watch-maker.

On the 21st of November, in Lat. 00° 2' S. Long. 89° 11' 30" East, the Swedish Ship Calcutta, spoke the William Wilson, of Calcutta, and on the 28th of September, in Lat. 21° 58' N. Long. 24° 37' West, spoke the Bark Margaret, from London, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

Per Leda:—Captain S. Speck, 4th Regt. N. I.

On the 12th December, in Lat. 5° 50' Long. 89° 50' East, the Leda spoke the David Clark, from the Isle of France 10th November, bound to Madras, all well.

DEPARTURES.

December 26.— Ship Carn Brea Castle, Thomas Davey, for London.

— French Ship La Nancy, C. Guezenec, for Bordeaux.

December 27.— Ship Lord Melville, R. Brown, for London.

December 28.— H. C. C. Ship Childe Harold, H. W. West, for London.

— French Ship L'Asie, Ducros, for Bordeaux.

December 31.— French Ship Elizabeth, T. R. Gautherine, for Bordeaux.

January 1.— 1828. Brig Welcome, J. Buchanan, for Liverpool.

January 2.— H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, J. H. Johnston, for Molmein.

The English brig Cartha, Captain J. L. Lindsay, for Bombay.

Passengers per Ship Carnbrea Castle T. Davey for London:—Mrs. Dick; H. C. Christian, Esq.; Captain William Cunningham, 54th Regiment N. I.; Captain Thos. Polwhele, 42d Regiment N. I.; Lieutenant John Milner, 9th Regiment Light Cavalry; Lieutenant C. Baseley, 51st Regiment N. I.; Dr. Brown; Mr. C. Fuldwick; Misses Lucy Templer, and Maria Templer.

Per Ship Merope, Parkins, for China:—Mr. MacQuoy.

Per French Ship Asie, Ducros, for Bordeaux:—Mr. and Mrs. Briant, and five children; and Monsieur Dupiere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Byculla, on the morning of the 19th instant, the Lady of Captain P. Maughan, of a Daughter.

At Mhow, on the morning of the 13th December 1827, the Lady of Captain G. W. Blachley, of the 13th Regt N. I. of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 16th January, the wife of Mr. Pompon Stevens, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, the Lady of George Simpson Esq., Marine Storekeeper, of a daughter.

At Poona, 5th of January, the Lady of John Warden Esq. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th Dec. at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Thomas Carr, John Burnet Esq. of the Civil Service of this Presidency, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Bourchier Esq.

DEATHS.

At the Castle of Poorundhur, in the Deckhun, Clarinda Eleanor, the infant daughter of Captain A. Wogan Browne I. H. F. commanding the 11th Regiment N. I.

At Bombay, on Wednesday the 16th instant, Lieutenant and Adjutant S. C. Spence, 13th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers and friends.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Vellore, on the 17th December, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant George Wright, of a Daughter.

At Vellore, on the 31st December, Mrs. Macleod, the Lady of Captain W. Macleod, 35th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 1st of January, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Smith, of the 31st Regiment or Trichinopoly Light Infantry, of a Son.

At Arnee, on Thursday the 3d January, the Lady of Lieutenant and Paymaster W. Cotton, 10th Regt M. N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 7th January, the Lady of Thomas Moore Lane, Esq. of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, on the 9th January, by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A. Allan Stewart, Esq. Captain H. M. 89th Regiment, to Rebecca Amelia, Daughter of Henry Norris Watson, Esq. of Charlton House near Dover, Kent.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 4th of January, Charles Henry, only Son of C. H. Clay, Esq. aged 3 years and 3 months, of Croup.

At Madras, on the night of the 8th Instant, Louisa, third Daughter of Captain Paske, of the Artillery, aged 2 years and 10 months.

At New town Cuddalore, on the 21st Ultimo, Edward Nicholas, the Infant Son of Captain N. I. de Bergeon, Half Pay of H. M. late Meuron Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Meerut, on the 17th December, the Lady of John Vincent, Esq. 16th Queen's Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral Calcutta, on the 27th December, by the Reverend Joseph R. Henderson, Presidency Junior Chaplain, James Stoneham Reed, Esq. to Miss Margaret Fraser.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 28th December, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. J. R. Henderson, Donald McLeod, Esq. to Miss Sarah Marianne Adams.

At the Cathedral Calcutta, on the 29th December, by the Reverend Joseph R. Henderson, Presidency Junior Chaplain, Henry William Copp, Esq. to Miss Maria Stanton.

At No. 4, Wellesley Place, on the 1st January by the Reverend Dr. Bryce, James Ronald, Esq. Assistant Surgeon H. C. S. to Miss Agnes MacNair, youngest Daughter of the late John MacNair, of Glasgow, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Penang, on Sunday, the 2d December, on board His Majesty's Ship Hind, Assistant Surgeon Robert Morrice, M. D. of that Ship, after only two days illness.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, January 9.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¾ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106¼ Madras Rupees per 106 Sicca Rs. 26¾ *Premium*
Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription, viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1 *Discount*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *January* 4, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.

T. Gahagan, Esq. Judge and Criminal Judge of Malabar.

C. A. Thompson, Esq. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate at Cuddapah.

A Maclean, Esq. Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar.

John Horsley, Esq. Additional ditto ditto of Canara.

J. S. Lushington, Esq. Government Agent at the Durbar of His Highness the Nuwaub of the Carnatic.

H. Morris, Esq. Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division Arcot.

H. Montgomery, Esq. ditto ditto of Nellore.

H. V. Conolly, Esq. ditto ditto of Bellary.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *January* 8, 1828.

Captain William Marjoribanks, has been directed to assume the Office of Master Attendant Madras according to the appointment of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

E. BANNERMAN,
Acting Secretary.

The Ceylon Gazette confirms the report of the arrival of the Ship *Malabar* at Trincomallee on the 19th ultimo. She parted from her anchor in these Roads during the late Storm, and for the safety of the Vessel, cut away her Main, Mizen, and Foretop Masts; shortly after, the rudder unshipped and was lost.

The London papers mention that Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, the new Governor General, has had his audience of the King previous to his departure for India; but it was not expected, that, his Lordship would leave England before October—It is further stated, that, "Lord William Bentinck intends to make his appearance in India in a style of peculiar splendour. Three or four carriages of state are now building with all possible dispatch, which will be in unison, and in this respect the arrangement is judicious, for nothing produces such imposing awe in Eastern climes as pageantry and show."

Neilgherries.—We are glad to find the Neilgherries are about to be made useful—We believe our readers are aware, that it is the intention of Government, to erect Habitations there, for the benefit of Invalids—This will be a great saving to Men in Office in India; it will in many cases prevent the necessity of a voyage to England, and our Honorable Masters will likewise gain by the arrangement;—as they will continue to benefit by the services of those who resort to the Hills instead of going Home—The rents which will be gladly paid for comfortable residences in that delightful climate will doubtless, compensate the Company, most amply, for any expence that may be laid out in Building and furnishing Houses there.

Madras Courier Jan. 8.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JAN. 2, 1828.

BUY. Prem.		SEL. Prem.
26	8 Remittable	25 8
0	2 Old 5 per Cent. Loan	0 6
Prem.	4 New ditto ditto	Par.
5200	0 Bank of Benga'l Share	5000 0 Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 0 2
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 98.	
	On Madras ditto ditto, 91 a 92 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SEL.
5,150		5,100

On more than one occasion we have expressed a hope that Government would liberally take into its consideration, the subject of the existing enormous and prohibitory tax on the circulation of Newspapers in the Mofussil, in the shape of postage and the excessively low maximum of weight allowed to them. It is not from any diminution of our confidence in the disposition of Government to afford some relief in this matter, that we return to the consideration of it; but in the apprehension from the length of time which has elapsed since the memorial of the Newspaper proprietors was submitted, that the existence of such an appeal may have escaped the recollection of authority, or our Subscribers think that we had forgotten or become indifferent to a matter of so much importance to them. Our own attention is occasionally recalled to the subject by the receipt of communications of the following tenor:—

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR.—In consequence of a reduction in the number of officers attached to the ——Survey, the heavy postage of your excellent Paper is severely felt by those who remain and they are reluctantly compelled to request that you will discontinue sending it after the 31st of the present month; up to which period I have requested my Agents in the enclosed note to settle with you.

I am Sir, your very obedient Servant.

Camp, Dec. 12, 1827.

Although from the difficulty of giving up what habit has rendered essential to their comfort a few only of our subscribers have gone the length of discontinuing the Paper, all who are at the distant stations make pathetic appeals to us on the subjects of the heavy postage, whenever they have occasion to write to us. As most of our Mofussil subscribers are servants of the Company, we feel confident that it cannot be the wish of authority to deprive them of a source of information and amusement which they so highly prize; and we conceive it has been rather owing to a want of zeal and unanimity on the part of the Press in calling the attention of authority to the subject, or to an over estimate of the difficulty of affording any extensive relief, that this cause of complaint has been suffered to continue so long. Of late however, the Press has not been so unmindful of the interests of its supporters and we have reason to believe that the attention of Government has been drawn to the subject, and some inquiry set on foot. Whether this approach towards affording relief in the matter has been proceeded in or not, we are unable to state; but if owing to the pressure of more important cares it was temporarily abandoned, we trust that our remarks supported as we hope they will be, by those concerned, will have the effect of recalling attention to it.

It would be presumptuous in us perhaps, to suggest the mode of relief that it would be best to adopt or the degree of it, but we do conceive that the boon of free or greatly reduced postage and increased weight be conceded without subjecting the State to any very serious loss, and certainly to none that could in the estimation of an enlightened government be deemed worthy of consideration when opposed to the advantage it would confer on hundreds of their servants, and the increased facility it would afford to the dissemination of general instruction. We must acknowledge indeed, that we have no accurate information as to the possibility of increasing the packets carried to the various stations in the Moofussil without employing additional dawk bearers; but we have reason to believe that we not

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23D 1828.

(Continued from the last Page.)

few of them, the number of packages might considerably augmented without the employment of a single additional bearer. On this point however, it is easy for those in authority to obtain an accurate return from the intelligent gentleman who now presides over the Post Office department; and if it should appear that the contemplated increase of circulation from the allowance of free postage, would really entail on the State a larger expence than it might be deemed expedient to incur for such a purpose, in that case the public must of course contribute a certain quota towards defraying this additional expence: but even in that view they are satisfied that any considerable reduction of the present enormous charge might be made and an additional weight be allowed to enable us to print Moofussil editions on decent paper, which we now cannot do, and to issue also a somewhat larger sheet or be enabled in the event of a pressure of important news to add an extra half sheet, without subjecting Subscribers to double postage.

We need scarcely apologize to our readers for dwelling on a subject which is of even more importance to all of them in the Moofussil than to ourselves. In fact it is rather their cause than our own, that we are pleading,—and we trust we shall not plead in vain. For our town Subscribers, altho' such of them as may be stationary here have no immediate interest in the question, we should be sorry to pay them so poor a compliment as to imagine that they could be indifferent to what so nearly concerns the interests of so many of their fellow subjects remote from the conveniences they enjoy here.

Adverting to the question of a reduction in the Postage on Newspapers and a greater allowance of weight, the *John Bull* is of opinion, that the latter is of little or no importance. On such a question we are anxious to avoid saying any thing that may call forth party feeling or disturb that unanimity so essential to the success of the appeal of the Newspaper Proprietors to Government: but we cannot admit that the increase of weight is not a great desideratum, and we think we can show our contemporary that he himself has an interest in it. Every English newspaper weighs three sicca weight and every one forwarded by dawk from Madras or Kedgeree is charged with double postage therefore, the present weight allowed for a Newspaper being only two.

On behalf of our mofussil Subscribers however, we can truly urge, that the low maximum of weight fixed, deprives them not only of good Paper but of a great deal of valuable matter for which we cannot possibly find space although we make large sacrifices to do so by refusing all contract advertizements: for notwithstanding this out of the English *Newspapers* alone, which reach us, to say nothing of the other periodicals, not any thing like a tenth part of what is really interesting and worthy of being republished can be contained in our present limits, and the rest is utterly lost therefore, to the India public. We would pledge ourselves if sufficient weight were allowed, to add another column to our pages, the moment we could obtain paper that would admit of it, and should free postage be granted so as to make the circulation sufficiently extensive to cover the expence, a daily Journal might be published here as large as the *Times*, and be rendered infinitely more interesting than our small Papers are. The difficulty of selection now, to ensure that variety so much required in an Indian Journal, is immense: for the most valuable articles, the political and literary essays of the London or foreign Journals occupy so large a space, that the insertion of one of them destroys variety, and the division of them into portions is very unsatisfactory. To our distant readers too, it would render a Paper infinitely more interesting could we give the best articles in the monthly and quarterly periodicals which reach us: but at present we can only insert very unsatisfactory abstracts or divide these articles so as to occupy perhaps a week in their republication and be compelled possibly to interrupt continuity even in this mode of publication. Not merely then, is much that is valuable lost to the public by our want of space, but that which actually does appear, is rendered less inviting either by being inserted in very small type, printed on thin bad paper, being divided, or being exclusively calculated for one class of readers one day and for another on the next, instead of each paper containing matter for all.—We have now before us August Papers to the 21st of that month, while not one twentieth part of what we should wish to republish, has been extracted from our July files of the *Times*, the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Globe*, the *Examinner*, the *Atlas*, the *Sphynx*, &c. and this was precisely the case when the July Papers reached us with regard to those of June. For the last *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Review*, we have made merely extracts from one article in each. Our July monthly periodicals are almost untouched: while those of August was before us. In short the complaint of want of selectable matter for for an Indian Journal, is one which we never could understand. Our difficulty in getting up the Paper, has ever been the "other way." We are confounded by a superabundance of matter and a want of space for it. On these grounds we are most anxious for an increase of weight as well as a reduction of postage. The want of it is a deprivation to our Subscribers and a serious loss to the proprietors.

While we are on the subject of postage, we seize the occasion to submit to the notice of authority one regulation that obtains which appears to us extremely inconsistent and absurd. A single Newspaper exceeding 3 sicca weight is chargeable with double postage while a packet of Newspapers of 15 or 20 sicca weight is charged with less than treble postage, for being above 10 sicca weight it is considered a baughy packet and charged accordingly!

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

KING OF FRANCE'S TOUR; PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION AT ST OMER.—The following extract of a letter dated St Omer, 4th September, and received from a private correspondent, contains the latest account of the mighty preparations making in that city for the reception of the Bourbon:—

"Great preparations are making here at present for the King's reception, who, with the *elite* of the French nobility, is to inspect the camp. He will arrive on Sunday the 9th, and remain in St Omer for six days. The royal plate, together with the crown furniture, has already preceded him. The Minister of War will be among those who swell the King's suite; the Prince of Orange is also expected; and report says that the King of Prussia and the Duke of Wellington, along with some of the Royal Dukes of England, are to be of the party. There will be an immense concourse of strangers no doubt. Already apartments are taken for the occasion at enormous rates. The illumination is to be continued four or five days. There is an artificial fort in the neighbourhood, that is, a small but strongly entrenched battery, erected on the most approved principles of military science, which has been regularly besieged, taken, and retaken, by all the troops serving in turn. The duty is as rigorous as during a hot war. I have been present at one of their grand manœuvres, and the skill and regularity of their exercises commanded my highest admiration; an immense space of ground was covered with infantry, cavalry, and artillery; and the beauty of their movements and their warlike appearance sufficiently justified my anticipated ideas of French claims to a high place in the annals of military prowess, the cavalry and artillery in particular. The cavalry are in the finest state of readiness for service; the hussars are richly mounted, and their horses of the best metal.

"The French officers say with characteristic patriotism, that after their own countrymen they account the *Scotch*, especially the *Highlanders*, the first troops in the world. In giving this preference to my fellow Caledonians, they re-echo the opinion of the first warrior and best judge of military talent of his day, Frederick the Great of Prussia. On alluding to their defeats in Spain, Portugal, and Waterloo, they said, that with fair play and man to man they had nothing to fear, but that Napoleon had miscalculated events, and that superiority of numbers alone overpowered them.

"The camp is quite a model. Around the officers' tents are seen beautiful plats of flowers, grottos, and tasteful devices of all kinds. There are also several small lakes, containing islets, with flowers and birds upon them. From the camp there is a splendid view of the surrounding country; and in effect a more lovely landscape can hardly be imagined. The environs of St. Omer, for diversity of landscape—wood, water, groves, fields, shady walks—are enchanting. In my solitary rambles I am often transported with so luxuriant a scene and think that if the French were blest with a religion as pure as it is unfortunately corrupted, they ought to be a happy people.

"N. B. It may naturally be supposed that the camp, which contains 17.000 troops, and which is within two miles of this town, contributes much to the advancement in price of provisions, and particularly as among the officers there are Dukes, Barons, and Viscounts without numbers, many of whom being exceedingly wealthy, can well afford to give large prices for every marketable article.

SPAIN.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

The news which reaches us from different points of Catalonia, announce only the most deplorable catastrophes; in general, all the villages of the Province have raised the standard of revolt; the Authorities of our city, notwithstanding the couriers which arrive daily from Madrid, no longer know what course to take to stop the fire; every where the King's troops are pursued and routed; on their arrival at any place, the mountaineers sound the tocsin, and instantly arm. The rebels promised the Governor of Berga, that if he would evacuate the place, they would not oppose his retreat; notwithstanding that promise, he was pursued as far as Caldas; he had slain on the route with him upwards of 200 individuals, men, women, and soldiers without distinction; all his baggage fell into the hands of the rebels. The garrison of Vich had the greatest difficulty in clearing itself a road to San Andresdel Palomar; for ten hours he was exposed to the fire of the assailants, and lost many men on the road. It seems that the 700 prisoners the rebels made at Manresa have been sent to the depot they have established at Busa.

The Provincial Junta they have established at Manresa directs every thing according to its caprice, imposes contributions on the villages, shoots at will every body they suppose guilty, and acts with the unlimited power a superior authority would do. The respectable families who have abandoned their houses for Figueras, Gironne, and Barcelona, for fear of the excesses and exactions that these new defenders of the King's rights might with impunity inflict upon them, are very numerous, especially in the last of these places, where they arrive by thousands. The revolt has already made rapid progress, and assumed such a formidable attitude, that the troops destined by the Spanish Government for the defence of Catalonia, no longer are sufficient to drive away the mischief which is every where spreading. More efficacious means than any yet used must be employed to effect that purpose.

PARIS, SEPT. 10.

A letter from Perpignan of the 4th September says:—

Catalonia is in a growing state of anarchy and insurrection. Since the Duke of Berga (Jepdel Estangs) has driven the King's troops from his Duchy, pillage and assassination are the order of the day; hostages are every where carried off for the payment of contributions; the men of substance who border, on our frontiers, take refuge in our territory; the walled towns serve as a refuge for the rest of the population. Barcelona, at the present moment, contains 200,000 inhabitants. The Governors of the different regiments, and of the open places, know not what to do, nor whom to obey. A Provincial Junta has been established at Manresa.

The Marquis of Campo Sacrado has been much embarrassed: at one time he ordered the population to arm, and then immediately, to please the Apostolics, gave counter orders, for the Apostolics fear that such a measure would arm the Liberals; the King's troops, however, are arriving; a battalion is already at Figueras, and four others have landed at Tarragona. Will they fight the rebels or join them?—Time will show us. It is to be presumed, that if they are sent in small detachments the end of the expedition will be defeated, and that the troops will only be the auxiliaries of the 15,000 rebels which the Provincial Junta has at present in arms under its orders, not counting the different bands who make war on their own account.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, AUG. 27.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DECREE.—The disturbers of public order having attacked the powers which belong to me, conformably to paragraph five of Article, 74, of the Constitutional Charter, and it not being consistent with my dignity to refrain from giving great examples, which may show how zealous I am in maintaining the disposition of the said Charter:—and some periodicals, as well of the capital, as of the city of Oporto, having not only dared with the grossest hypocrisy to justify the late seditious occurrences, publishing doctrines contrary to the preservation of public tranquillity, but even insulting the Government with scandalous presumption, making themselves in this manner the apologists of anarchy, and the enemies of the Charter; I think fit, in the name of the King, to dismiss, till other measures are taken, the Censors of those periodicals who suffered the doctrines of some Members of them to pass, and be circulated during the said occurrences, and even subsequently to them, and I also order that Meza do Dezembargo do Paco (the Privy Council), shall immediately propose able persons of sound principles to fill the places of the persons dismissed, and they are most strictly to support doctrines conformable to the dignity of the Crown, the public tranquillity, the consolidation of the Institutions, and the respect due to the constituted Authorities.

(Signed) THE INFANTA REGENT.
(Countersigned) VISCOUNT DE SANTAREM.

Cintra, Aug. 17.

By another Decree, her Highness having ordered the dissolution of the Army of Observation, commanded by the Count de Villa Flor, the reasons for its being assembled having ceased, the officers and men are to return to the corps to which they before belonged, and the Conde de Villa Flor is exonerated from the command in which he has shown his zeal, ability, and energy in the King's service.

AUGUST 28.

The Infanta Regent, by a Decree addressed to Count de Villa Flor, appoints him military Governor of the province of Oporto.

AUGUST 30.

Her Serene Highness the Infanta Regent, arrived on the 27th from Cintra, at the Palace of Ajuda, much improved in her health, accompanied by her august sisters, the Infantas Donna Maria d'Assumcaó, and Dona Anna de Jesus Maria.

AUGUST 31.

By Decrees of the 27th instant, Brigadier-General Joao de Vasconcellas a Sa, is appointed Governor of Elvas, and (in his stead) Brigadier-General Antonio de Azevedo Continho, to be Governor of Abrantes.

The most illustrious Senhor Affenso de Vasconcellos e Sousa and Marquis of Castello Melhor, &c. died on the 27th, in this city of extreme debility, the consequence of a long series of nervous attacks, which he bore with admirable resignation. He was in the 45th year of his age.

GREECE.

AUG. 8.—The Porte, since it has been acquainted with the treaty of intervention, seems resolved to assume an imposing attitude. All the occasions that occur for any communication with the Ministers of the three contracting powers, indicate that the Sultan by no means fears an open repulse, and that he rather hopes to take advantage of it, to electrify his people. The Reis Effendi has openly declared that the time was come when the Porte had no resource left but to put its hand to the work, and by a bold conduct to lay open all the diplomatic shifts—that the Porte knew what it intended, whereas the mediators themselves were not clearly determined about any thing connected with this mediation, which must become burdensome to them; that the opening of the Seven Towers would solve the problem; and that the character of the Sultan was a pledge that they would be opened as soon as the Plenipotentiaries should dare to present the treaty in an official manner.

The Ministers of the three powers appear, in fact, to fear the renewal of the ancient custom of the Turks; it is said that Mr. Stratford Canning has been in possession of the treaty for some time; that M. de Ribeaupierre received it a few days ago, but that they will not take any step till Count Guilleminot can join in it. They expect by acting together to prevent the execution of the Sultan's menaces.

The organisation of the regular troops continues without interruption; it is affirmed that the amount of the regular army is already 80 000 men. The Sultan unremittingly urges the execution of the new ordinances, and the aversion which the Turks formerly manifested against any thing new, seems to have given way to a kind of thirst of innovation.

We learn from Greece that Lord Cochrane has captured several Turkish ships of war, but that all his efforts to revive the martial spirit of the Greek marine have been in vain, and that he is limited to acting only with the vessels he has brought with him.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

Russia and Turkey.

"It appears from the latest advices, that Turkey is awakened from her sleep of ages, and making the most formidable exertions to repel the hostile aggressions of Russia, and to retain her hold of her Greek bondsmen. The number of soldiers disciplined in the European fashion is stated at 150,000, and the Grand Signor shortly expects that force to be raised to 600,000. This is a new triumph to the Ultras of Austria, France, and Portugal; for they sympathise even with the foe of Christianity, in opposing the march of civilization, of liberty, and man! Bigots feel that the triumph of European discipline in Turkey will enable the Sultan Mahmoud to prop the collapsing towers of the Seraglio, and again lift up "the abomination that maketh desolate," over the now beleaguered circuit of the Athenian Acropolis. But their triumph will be short. It, indeed, bears the seeds of future abortion in its bosom. Human efforts may delay, but will not—cannot ultimately defeat the progress of knowledge. The revolutions we daily witness attest this in a voice of thunder. The great circle of improvement must finally be complete. The sun which shines at Lisbon, will shine in turn at Cairo and Istamboul. We may discern the march of mighty events. If Europe do not quickly interpose, the scimitar of the ruthless Ottoman will again be bathed in the choicest blood of Greece.

ST. DOMINGO.—Extract of a letter, dated Port-au-Prince, July 4.—"You will, no doubt see a great deal in the American papers of an intended revolution here; an attempted assassination of President Boyer, &c.; but the alarmists (of which are more than half the residents) make a great deal more fuss than is right or will do good to our commerce. A plot for changing the Government is said to be discovered, and the ringleaders, a Captain and Lieutenant in the President's guard, and a subaltern and serjeant in another corps were

tried by a council of war, and yesterday publicly shot, all the troops being under arms.

PARIS, SEPT. 5.—Prince Yermoloff, lately Governor of the Russian Provinces beyond Mount Caucasus, arrived on the 31st of August at Frankfort. It is thought he is on his way to France, where he will fix his abode.

English News.

THE MINISTRY.

LORD GODERICH, THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE —CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The flood tide of popular opinion has already set in, and is sweeping all opposition before it; there were till now a few creeks and bays, as there will always be, where the back waters run against the general stream, and those who lay in them mistook the eddy for the tide; but they have now discovered their error, and are preparing to get under weigh and sail with their neighbours. Dropping metaphor, the ultra-faction have found out that the country is against them, and not a few of them have already avowed their adherence to the new state of things, while a greater number are trimming for a more graceful turn. On these, the depression which follows a momentary excitement, has operated favourably; it has given them time to reflect upon their folly, and to remember, with disgust, how they exposed themselves in the paroxysms of their intoxication.

The death of Mr. Canning was a cordial to the souls of the Servilles, they seized the cup of hope and raised an exulting cry of anticipated triumph: but they heard no echo of their demoniacal shout: there was but one sound, it was the voice of popular execration against faction and malignity; the draught has fallen untasted from their lips,—the bitter dregs of disappointment alone remain for them.

With the better class of Tories, this event has acted beneficially: some have seen their error and repented; others find themselves committed beyond the hope of returning to their more factious comrades without exposing themselves to ridicule and contempt. These are the men who, relieved from the fear of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and pretending to see in the nomination of Lord Goderich the triumph of a former ally over an ancient enemy, have overwhelmed the latter nobleman with their feulogies—for a moment, indeed, they indulged a dearer expectation—they thought, or at any rate, pretended to think, that some of the leaders of their faction would be re-admitted to power under what they are pleased to call a Tory Premier, and that they should ultimately prevail over those whom they choose to denominate Whigs. We will not stop here to discuss these denominations further than to observe, that while, in fact, no such person as a Whig or a Tory does exist, and very few answer even to the modified definition of these once powerful parties, we occasionally use the terms in their popular sense, though we greatly prefer the Spanish division into Liberals and Servilles as expressing most accurately and concisely the true nature of the political contest in which we are now engaged, and even pourtraying, in the most striking manner, the very minds of the combatants.

The Opposition papers, with wonderful quickness of anticipation, had actually remodelled the cabinet after their own fashion; we were to have had the Duke of Wellington and Lord Eldon, Mr. Peel, and Lord Melville; had not the bubbles burst, we might again have been blessed with the prospect of Lord Bathurst and the Earl of Westmoreland. Poor Bexley, however, like the cat in the fable, allowed neither to be beast or bird, was excluded from the arrangement under the civil pretence that *he was unwilling* to remain in office. We sincerely hope so; the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster is wanted for purposes of legal reform. We need not inform our readers that this beautiful day-dream has vanished, and that the Liberal party, instead of being endangered by the promotion of Lord Goderich, has both directly and indirectly received a considerable accession of strength by his appointment.

And here let us note the political acuteness manifested by the King in his prompt determination. The Marquis of Lansdowne stood prominently forward in the minds of most men for the unexpected vacancy; his higher rank, his longer experience in Parliament, his hereditary connexion with the politics of the country, his personal character, his undisputed talent and integrity, pointed him out as one well entitled to the first place in the cabinet of his sovereign; but these are respects which must yield to a greater power—the power of numbers, which has yet a supremacy in certain high places over the powers of intellect. The most able members of both denominations, both liberal Whigs and liberal Tories, would have desired no other leader than the Marquis; but there was another interest to be consulted—the great mass of 'the order' would have been so shocked at the appointment of a Whig Premier, that the day of atonement might have been postponed for two or three sessions. This would have been inconvenient—numbers must be respected; for, as in modern warfare, the finger of a coward may draw the trigger which decides the fate of a hero, so in politics the vote of a noble lord, just out of the policy of the Portsmouth * case, may inflict famine on a nation. It was fortunate, therefore, that there was in the cabinet a statesman possessing the high qualities of Lord Goderich, whose appointment would conciliate these interests, it was more fortunate that the party, so long calumniated, as the unprincipled aspirants for place and power, should have the good sense and moderation to make their personal pretensions subservient to the public interests; it was yet more fortunate, that the King, a second time within the year, displayed firmness of character by a prompt, politic, (and, we will venture to add, popular) decision.

The faction, of course, endeavoured to mislead the country; and the Paul Pry of the Present Chamber pretended to report the discomfiture of Lord Landsdowne, from his having hastened, as was his duty, to Windsor, officially to report to his sovereign the death of the Prime Minister, and his returning immediately, as was no doubt necessary, to hold a Cabinet Council in London. We do pretend to no such organs of communication with the Court as are assumed by the John Bull; we, who have not on our establishment a single lord in waiting, not a gentleman pensioner, nay, not a page of the back-stairs, can yet assure the public that there is not a shadow of truth in the insinuation which this pretended Court eaves-dropper would convey to them. It is wormwood to the serviles to know, that their ancient and irreconcileable enemies are firmly seated;—a bitter draught, but they must swallow it.

But it has not been from the avowed organs of the faction alone, that rumours of intended changes have been put forth. Some men will only believe what they hope; others, of a different temperament, expect what they individually think best, and among this latter class we must range those who have announced the probable return of the Duke of Wellington to the office of Commander-in-Chief, which has now most happily been vacant for many months; happily, we say, because in that time some thousands have been saved to the country and we have been taught that the office can be very well executed, in time of peace, without the enormous expense which has hitherto attached to it. But if we must have a Commander-in Chief, why must the Duke of Wellington, the avowed and strenuous enemy of the principles of the Administration, be intrusted with the command? It is not a political office—It ought not to be. But has it been? Can it be made so? Is the Duke of Wellington a man likely to dispose of its enormous patronage with an equal hand between those who support his interests and those who oppose themselves to his slightest wishes? Do you know the man, and yet pause for a reply? Impossible!

Very fortunately the delusion of supposing that a man must be a very profound politician, because he has been a very successful general, is wearing away; a late event has tended very greatly to dissipate it, and the Duke of Wellington is rapidly finding his due level in public opinion; but though we rate him very lowly as a statesman, and deprecate his spoiling the present ministry by his connexion, we are quite ready to admit that there are circumstances of position and alliance under which he may be a dangerous adversary prompted by Lord Eldon, and cheered by the household troops, his Grace can make a desperate onslaught; the obtuseness of his political intellect is a powerful auxiliary to his political courage; you cannot convince him that he ought to be defeated; and thus, the defect which constitutes one of his excellencies as a soldier, renders him a dangerous enemy and a useful partizan. The Duke must have known many men in his military career who were impenetrable in the execution of a movement, without having one spark of intellect that would enable them to conceive one. But it is not every minister who knows how to handle such dangerous weapons: the Ex-Chancellor was excellent in this line;—the too celebrated 'So help me God', and the opposition to the amendment of the corn laws, probably proceeded from the same fertile source of intrigue.

As for the other reported revivals, with the exception of that of Mr. Peel,—of which hereafter,—they are too absurd to require notice. The key was turned too promptly on Lord Melville to allow of his hoping that the door will ever again be opened to him—Chancery, it is true, is always open, but Lord Eldon cannot even have a wish to return to it.

Sphynx.

(From the Times of Sept. 3.)

So late as Friday the 31st ult. the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was tendered repeatedly and in the most earnest manner, first to Mr. Huskisson, and next, on his refusal; to Mr. Sturges Bourne. This latter gentleman having also, in terms equally unambiguous, declined it,—and thus a double demonstration being afforded of the real tendency of his Majesty's wishes, in concurrence with, not in contradiction to, those of his official advisers, (indeed, we ought to have said a treble demonstration, for Mr. Tierney had already, in the same week, declined to exchange the Mint for the Exchequer,)—the pretensions of Mr. Herries came last to be considered, as those of a person more conversant with the details of Treasury business than others of higher political repute. But, without discussing the politics or pretensions of Mr. Herries, we take upon us to state distinctly, that while yet a chance remained of any of the three Ministers above-mentioned consenting to fill the important vacancy, Mr. Herries had no prospect of being placed in competition with them,—either by the Cabinet as a body, or by the King,—from the hour in which his Majesty was acquainted with its predominant opinion.

Lord Lansdowne was summoned to attend his Majesty on Saturday the 1st inst. at Windsor. His Lordship had, it is pretty generally known, expressed a reluctance to sit with Mr. Herries, if another Minister, more suitable in his apprehension, could be prevailed upon to take the seals of the Exchequer. That other, it appears, could not be procured; but even under that which might be looked upon as a case excepted from the contingent pledges of the noble Marquis, he conceived himself bound to keep "Cæsar's wife above suspicion;" and on its being announced to him that no choice remained except in favour of Mr. Herries, *Lord Lansdowne laid the seals of the Home Department at his Majesty's feet.*

The *Sovereign* declined to accept the resignation of his Minister, gratuitously expressing his earnest desire that the noble Marquis would remain in office, *and giving the noble Lord his Royal authority to state, that his continuance in office was an act of duty consented to by Lord Lansdowne at the express desire of the King himself, and to prevent the dissolution of a Government which on public and private grounds, his Majesty was anxious to preserve.*

For these facts we stake our character with the public.

(From the New Times)

The offer of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was *not* made to Mr. Tierney.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

His Majesty is understood to have displayed throughout the utmost anxiety to prevent whatever might have a tendency to produce disunion, and thus endanger the existence of the Administration. Those who have founded their hopes of returning to power on any supposed partiality, on the part of his Majesty, for one part of the Cabinet more than another, will be mortified to learn that his Majesty again and again expressed his anxious wish to perpetuate the liberal policy on which the Administration has lately been conducted.

With respect to Mr. Herries, talent for business, there is but one opinion. It is known that his plans have been of material benefit to the nation, and that large sums were saved by the system he adopted when he was at the head of the Commissariat. The reports of his intimacy with Mr. Rothschild, of which advantage was taken to injure him, had for foundation the constant intercourse with that great capitalist, imposed on him when he was at the head of the Commissariat, it being found impossible to manage the payments in specie to our troops abroad, in the prompt and economical manner introduced by Mr. Herries, by any other means than the instrumentality of Mr. Rothschild.

It is understood that his Majesty resents nothing so much as solemn imposture, and that he has a particular tact in detecting the real man through his assumed mask. We have heard that one great cause of his unconquerable dislike to a statesman of some note among the Outs, was the perceiving that the *Joseph Surface* character was never laid aside by him for a moment.

(From the Globe.)

There is but one opinion among all parties who have known, or professed to know, any thing of the proceeding—that in all the embarrassment which has existed (and there has been undoubtedly much) no blame is attributable to the King, who has only shewn a due regard to consistency and to his own word, where he had pledged it, not capriciously and unadvisedly, but under the advice of his Minister. He has given, too, another pledge of his determination to uphold the system of the present Administration. A restoration is said to be the worst species of resolution; and we are convinced that no change would be so much lamented (even by those who blame the union of the men of whom the present Ministry is composed,) as the return to power of the men who left it in April last. If this change takes place, it evidently will not be the fault of the King.

While he shows himself zealous in maintaining the present system of policy, his Majesty has a right to expect from his Ministers, that by concert and consultation among themselves they will spare him the repetition of the embarrassments, which, to speak plainly, can have arisen from nothing but their blundering, want of concert, or hastiness. We anticipate, that having been kept together by the firm hand of the King, they will, by the habit of intercourse, lose that personal jealousy which has prevailed among them, more from the want of personal union, apparently, than from any difference of political opinions or wishes.

(From the Times Sept 5th.)

The Ministry is now complete; the agitations of hope and fear, so far as these sentiments had been excited by any doubt on which side the balance of power would preponderate, have happily blown over; and when history can no longer be made subservient to mischievous and factious ends, it may not be without its use to bring together a few particulars, not extensively—at least not publicly known, which have occurred in the course of the late negociations, and have more or less affected their issue.

It is desirable, in the first place, to ascertain what were the original views of the King with regard to the fittest mode of repairing the loss of which his Majesty and the nation had alike been sensible in the death of Mr. Canning. Did his Majesty send for Mr. Peel, or for Lord Eldon, or Lords Bathurst, Melville, or Colchester, to succeed that Right Honourable Gentleman, and to supersede his principles by theirs? It has for some months been shouted in our ears, that Mr. Canning had played off some sort of magical deception to entrap the senses of his sovereign—to separate him from his real friends—to render him deaf to the voice of his own Royal wisdom—to enthral his Majesty by tricks and legerdemain against his predilections—against his own happiness, his judgment, and his [illegible] then, the magician dies, [illegible] and precedent of "gramarie," [illegible] to perish also.

Of course, therefore, his Maj[illegible] mystified, no longer cheated; w[illegible] of liberty; or commerce, or nati[illegible] ment, or popular affection, to cajole [illegible] would enjoy the benefit of his own [illegible] organs of intellectual vision; the penal law[illegible] would at once resume their natural likeness [illegible] the spirit of Christianity: the Holy Alliance [illegible] would again put on those charms by which th[illegible] virtuous Castlereagh was debauched; prohibi[illegible] tory duties on foreign goods would recomm[illegible] themselves as an infallible nostrum for the ex[illegible] tension of English commerce; the rigid exclu[illegible] sion of any but English ships from our har[illegible] bours, would secure us against all retaliatio[illegible] by neighbouring states—the British land-own[illegible] would be best protected by the inability [illegible] manufacturing labourers to buy his corn [illegible] and, as for its effects upon the multitud[illegible] famine itself (to the restored eyesight of th[illegible] King) would lose its fictitious terrors.

Such, in all strictness of logical reason[illegible] ought to have been the changes wrought upon his Majesty's opinion by the death of a man w[illegible] had succeeded in upholding those opinio[illegible] through foul and unworthy practices.

To the astonishment, therefore, of the Toric (no doubt), his Majesty did not, on M[illegible] Canning's death, appeal to Lords Londonderry or Eldon, or any other of this much-honoure[illegible] school of statesmen, to re-establish the good ol[illegible] Government, out of which he had been swin[illegible] dled by the deceased Prime Minister. Th[illegible] King sent for Lord Goderich—Mr. Canning' colleague, it is true, but with nothing of a ne[illegible] cromancer or wizard about him, that we have heard alleged on any respectable authority. What then, was the order communicated by his Majesty (after the recovery of his reason be it remembered) to Lord Goderich? Was it even to call in the assistance of one or more members of the Tory Cabinet—to restore by degrees, and as it were insensibly, the spirit by which that Cabinet had been possessed, &c.? No, it was this—distinctly this—"to continue the Cabinet of Mr. Canning, or rather to reconstruct it out of the materials which he h[illegible] left in it when he died!"

Here, at least, we find his Majesty a free agent; no conjuring, surely, can be ascribed to Lord Goderich in the voluntary summons sent him by his Majesty, or in the command which followed it.

Lord Lansdowne expressed his willingness on the above condition, to remain but urged the expediency of strengthening the Government by the accession of Lord Holland. This recommendation was not overruled but merely postponed for the present, as not coming within the principle on which, until some fit vacancy should occur, the Administration should be formed.

Some days afterwards, Lord Goderich—omitting to consult his colleagues—offered the Chancellorship of the Exchequer to Mr. Herries, with whose financial talents a long co-operation in the Treasury had familiarized his Lordship. But Mr. Herries, on the ground of ill health, at once declined the offer. Lord Goderich then procured a letter from his Majesty to Mr. Herries, calling upon him, as he conjectured, to reconsider his refusal, but he did not immediately put it into his hand. The effect, however, of this letter was to induce Mr. Herries to accede to it, of which Lord Goderich received intelligence, on the night of Mr. Canning's funeral. In the meantime, Lord Lansdowne, and the rest of the Cabinet, did not hear of Lord Goderich's offer to Mr. Herries, until they had heard also that he had declined it. For, the day after the funeral, a Council was summoned at Windsor, and Mr. Herries, having then apprised Lord Goderich of his acceptance of the office, was summoned to it. But the Noble Lord not anticipating the slightest objection on the part of his colleagues, did not communicate with them on the subject—his former announcement, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had been solicited and *refused*, not having appeared to them to require any distinct expression of their sentiments.

On the arrival of the other Ministers at Windsor, they found Mr. Herries there and when Lord Goderich explained the reason, they declared their inability to recognise an appointments so introduced to them, the circumstances which *then* appeared giving the transaction an air of a direct nomination by the King, unsanctioned by his advisers.

Besides this, they entertained a false (as it has since turned out) impression that Mr. Herries was not cordially disposed to the liberal system of policy on which the Administration had been established. From this double cause arose their opposition to Mr. Herries, and their contingent resolution to resign.

The subsequent facts of the case are as follows:—1st It was proved that Lord Goderich had recommended Mr Herries to the King—*not* his Majesty to Lord Goderich: the constitutional objection was here overturned in the outset.

2d, The King having assented to Lord Goderich's recommendation, agreed to waive that assent in favour of Mr. Huskisson or Mr. Sturges Bourne (Mr. Tierney, we repeat, had been already applied to by his colleagues, and had, without a moment's hesitation, refused), and Mr. Herries offered to serve again under either of them as Secretary to the Treasury.

---

* We should not have used this illustration if it had not been provoked by an imprudent attempt at wit in the 'John Bull,' which says, 'Lord Portsmouth, it is said, has expressed an opinion favourable to Ministers, but circumstances prevent this accession from being of any practical use to them.' The 'John Bull' perhaps did not know that Lord Eldon *had* Lord Portsmouth's Proxy!

3d, On both of the above gentlemen being pressed repeatedly and declining, his Majesty is reported to have said—"I have done all I could to avoid a nomination which, since my first agreeing to it, I now understand would not be agreeable to many of my Cabinet; my resources are exhausted; I must revert to Mr. Herries, and I heartily trust that, a man, whose services I so highly value as Lord Lansdowne's, will not, under the circumstances in which I find myself, see cause for breaking up a Government which I am most desirous to maintain." His Majesty further wrote on the same day (last Friday) in terms of kindness to Lord Lansdowne, desiring to see him, in order to represent to him the great embarrassment which his Lordship's retirement from the Ministry would produce, both at home and abroad.

It was in the interim made clear to Lord Lansdowne, that he had been misinformed as to the political sentiments of Mr. Herries. That Right Hon. Gentleman produced certain written communications with Mr. Canning, which proved that he entirely concurred in the present policy of the Government—that he had quitted the Treasury on the ground of health alone, and was to have returned to it under Mr. Canning in another office.

Both the objections on which the Whigs had acted being thus explained, the question for the country is, whether Lord Lansdowne and his friends would have been justified in abandoning the King's Government in the teeth of his Majesty's expressed solicitude to retain them, and at the risk of all those consequences which would result from a Tory Administration.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *August* 21

At the Court at Windsor, the 17th of August, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Most Noble William Henry Duke of Portland, Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Grace took his place at the Board accordingly; and the Right Honourable William Henry Cavendish Bentinck commonly called Lord William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, and the Right Honourable John Charles Herries, were, by command of his Majesty, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall Aug. 27 1827.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Rev. David Frederick Markham, Master of Arts, the place and dignity of a Prebendary of his Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, void by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bagot.

"The Earl of Fife has been appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, in the room of the Marquis of Londonderry resigned."

London 22d of August.

"The Will of the late Right Hon. George Canning, as also the Codicil attached thereto, have been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, before John Adams, Esq LL. D., by the Duke of Portland. The property is sworn to be under 20,000£. By the will he gives to his wife Joan the whole of his property, after his debts and funeral expenses are paid, and appoints her and the Marquis of Titchfield, now the Duke of Portland, to be the guardians of his children, until the term of their minority shall have expired. A legacy of 2,000£ (of course lapsed) is left to his mother; but it is added, "I should prefer 300£ being paid annually."

"DEATH OF LORD ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.—It is with much regret we announce that that highly distinguished and much respected nobleman, Lord Archibald Hamilton, M. P. for Lanarkshire, died at Hammersmith, near London, on Tuesday morning last. His Lordship had so far recovered from his previous illness, that he was making arrangements for his departure for Scotland, but, unfortunately, the effects of a severe cold, caught from a too sudden exposure to the air, terminated his life, and thus deprived his country of his valuable services."

"One of the last acts of Mr. Canning was, an inquiry into the best mode of retrenching the expenditure of the country 1,500,000l., with a determination to effect it at all hazards."

The Funds London 10*th September.*

ENGLISH.—3 per Cent, Consols, 83¾ a ¼—Ditto for Account, 87½ a ⅝—Ditto 4 per cent, 101⅛ a ¼ India Stock. 256 a 8—Exchequer Bills, 61s. a 26s—India Bonds. a 95s.

FOREIGN—Brazilian, 67 a ½—Buenos Ayres 91¼ a 2½—Colombian. 29¼ a 30—Danish 62¼ a 3—French, 1044 a ½—Ditto 3 per, cent. 73 a ½—Exchange, 25 30—Greek, 15 a ¼—Mexican, 65½ a 6—Ditto, 53 a ⅛—Portuguese, 46 a ½—Russian, 93⅛ a ¼—Spanish 10¼

It is confidently reported that the Lord High Admiral is about to issue orders to suspend the use of malt liquors in the Navy, and that he has directed an additional quantity of rum and wine to be served instead.—20th Augt.

"A proposal has been published in Berlin for the establishment of an East India Trading Company. The object of the establishment is to convert Berlin into a grand depot for East India produce, by which means, it is supposed, that a readier supply, at a smaller price, may be secured. The scheme has been planned by a Mr. Magnus Klein, and was communicated to individuals, and very well received, more than a year ago. Mr. Klein is, of course, to be Director General. The capital is to be limited, in the first instance, to 100,000 dollars, to be raised in shares of 100, dollars each. The subscribers are to receive a regular interest, payable half yearly, five per cent. on the amount of their shares."

"*Free Trade Acts.*—By late Orders in Council, notice is given, that, in addition to Prussia, the following countries have in all respects fulfilled the conditions prescribed by England, and are therefore entitled to the privileges of trading in their own ships to all English possessions, and thence to any foreign country:—His Majesty, as King of Hanover, the King of Sweden and Norway, the Duke of Oldenburgh, free Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburgh, Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. The same privileges are granted to Russia from the 16th ult. Vessels built in any State within the India Company's charter may trade from such State to the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Mauritius, New Holland. Van Dieman's Land and their dependencies.—The commercial laws, in force 1st July 1825, at the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land, are again put in force, except those relative to sugar and wine at Mauritius. These regulations are not to interfere with the Navigation Laws, passed in the 6th year of his Majesty, with treaties with foreign countries, or regulations by Order in Council relative to France and the United States."

From the ARMY LIST *for September.*

Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of August 1827.

Local Rank Major *Hon.* J. H. Cradock, on half pay to have the rank of Lieut. Col. in the army while employed on a special Mission abroad, 31st July 1827.

2d Life Guards, cor. and sub-lieut. Mostyn, to be lt. by purchase, vice Edwards, promoted 7th do.; A. Vansittart, to be cornet and sub-lieut. do.

2d Drag. Guards, cornet Addison, (from half pay as ensign), to be cor. rep. diff. he received on exchange, from 6th drag. vice Dobson, dead, 12th do.

5th Dr. Guards, capt. Randall, from half pay, to be Paymr. vice Boulton, retired half pay, do.

3d Drag. gent. cadet Coghlan, from royal mil. college, to be cornet by pur. vice Spalding, 9th Dr. 14th Aug.

6th Drags. lt. Mansel, to be capt. by purch. vice Fancourt, promoted 19th July; cornet Creighton, to be lieut. do.; D. Sykes, to be cornet by purchase, do.

9th Drags. cornet A. *visc* Fincastle, to be lieut. by purchase vice Rumley, promoted 14th August; cornet Spalding, from 3d Drag. to be cornet do.

3d Foot Guards, lieut. and capt. Standen, to be captain and lieut. col. by purchase, vice Sandilands, retired 12th July; ensign and lieut. *Hon.* M. H. Ongley, to be lieutenant and capt. do.; ensign and lieut. Rooke, to be lieut. and capt. vice Berners, retired 13th do.; F. G. H. Seymour; to ensign and lieut. by purchase, vice Ongley, 12th do.; D. S. Davies, to be ensign and lieutenant by purchase, vice Rooke, 13th do.; asst. surg. Judd, to be bat. surgeon, vice Ward, retired half pay, 12th do.; J. Bowling, to be assistant surgeon do.

6th Foot, W. Knight, to be ensign by purchase, vice Malcolm, promoted 3d foot, 12th do.; ensign Greene, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Nash, promoted 7th August, L. Brady, to be ensign do.

26th Foot, ensign Vernon, to be lieut. vice *Lord* A. Conyngham, promoted 7th do.

32d Foot, H. V. Brook, to be ensign by purchase, vice Warwick, retired 12th July.

39th Foot, ensign Innes, to be adjutant vice Meyrick, resigned adjutancy only, 26th do.

41st Foot, lieutenant Dickson, from half pay 18th dragoons, to be paymaster, vice Raye, dead do.; lieut. Ellis, to be captain by purchase, vice Carr, retired 19th do.; lieut. Burlton, from hal pay royal african col. corps, to be lieutenant, vice Ellis, do.

48th Foot, lieut. King, from half pay 30th foot to be lt. vice O'Brien, royal staff corps, do.

54th Foot, J. B. Chalk, to be ensign by purchase, vice Daintry, 41st foot, 12th July 1827.

59th Foot, Ensign Blackburne, from 58th foot to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Fuller, cancelled, 19th July 1827.

60th Foot, Lieutenant [illegible], from half pay to be 1st lieutenant, vice Hammill, promoted, 12th July 1827.

65th Foot, Lieutenant Ramsbottom, from half pay 54th foot, to be lieutenant, vice Stepney, promoted, 7th August 1827.

74th Foot, T. L. Wolley, to be ensign by purchase, vice Purcell, retired, 19th August 1827.

80th Foot, Ensign and Adjutant Black, to have rank of lieutenant, 12th July 1827.

85th Foot, Captain Maunsell, to be Major by purchase, vice Fox, promoted 14th August 1827; lieutenant Cole, to be captain, ditto! ensign Blake, to be lieutenant, ditto.

91st Foot, Lieutenant Calder, from half pay royal african colonial corps, to be lieut. vice Hawkins, promoted, 19th July 1827.

96th Foot, E. Barclay, to be ensign by purchase, vice Irvine, 38th foot, 12th July 1827; E. Hathaway, to be ensign by purchase vice Lloyd, 3d foot, 26th ditto.

98th Foot, R. Mackenzie, to be ensign by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted, 19th July 1827.

Ceylon Regiment, F. A. Morris, to be 2d lieutenant by purchase, vice Deakins, promoted, 26th July 1827; 2d lieutenant Grant, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Tranchell, promoted, 19th ditto; 2d lieutenant Deakins, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Rogers, promoted, 20th ditto.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Royal Artillery, 2d Lieutenant Mathias, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Blackiston, resigned, 19th July 1827.

Medical Department, 1st Assistant Surgeon Verling, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Sproull, dead, 3d July 1827; 2d Assistant Surgeon Turner, to be 1st Assistant Surgeon, ditto; W. Robinson, M. D. to be 2d Assistant Surgeon, ditto.

STAFF.

Colonel Sir J. Dickson, K. C. B. to be Quarter Master General to King's Troops, serving in the East Indies, vice Major General Sir S. Wittingham, appointed to Staff in Bengal, 12th July, 12th July 1827.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

G. H. Gordon, to be Hospital Assistant to the Forces, vice Stuart 23d foot, 19th July 1827.

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry by purchase.

Major Fox, from 85th foot, 14th August 1827.

To be Captains of Infantry by purchase.

Lieutenant Rumley, from 9th Dragoons, 14th August 1827; Lieutenant Howard, from 2d Life Guards 7th do.;—Lieutenant Lord A. Conyngham, from 26th foot, do.; Lieutenant Nash, from 6th foot, do.

To be Lieutenant of Infantry by purchase.

Ensign Clarke, from 98th Foot, 19th July 1827.

To be Ensign by purchase.

T. Connor, 7th August 1827.

The undermentioned Officer, having Brevet Rank superior to his Regimental Commission, has accepted Promotion upon Half Pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April 1826.

To be Major of Infantry.

Brevet Major Hall, from 14th foot, 24th July 1827.

The undermentioned Lieutenants actually serving upon Full Pay in Regiments of the Line, whose Commissions are dated in or previous to the year 1811, have accepted Promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th December last.

To be Captain of Infantry.

Lieutenant Kettlewell, from 30th foot, 7th August 1827; lieut. Stepney, from 65th foot, do.; lieut. Connor, from 20th foot, do.

Exchange.

Captain Inge, 7th dragoons, receiving difference with Captain *Lord* Crofton, half-pay; captain Wyndham, 2d dragoons, receiving difference with captain Clarke, half-pay; captain Locke, 10th foot, receiving difference with captain Power, half-pay; captain Matthews, 51st foot, receiving difference with captain Flood, half-pay; captain Jones, 74th foot, receiving difference with captain Maitland, half-pay.

Lieut. Johnson, 10th foot, receiving difference with lieut. Cumine, half-pay; lieut. Dowling, 96th foot, receiving difference with lieut. Bush, half-pay; lieut. Dickson, 41st foot, with lieut. Glasgow half-pay 18th dragoons; lieut. Kearnes, 2d west india regiment, receiving difference with lieut. Abell, half-pay, New Brunswick Fencibles.

Resignations and Retirements.

Major General Macgregor.

Lieutenant Colonel Sandilands, 3d Foot Guards.

Captains—Rooke, retired, full pay Royal Artillery; Carr, 41st Foot; Gillern, half pay, Brunswick Oel's Infantry; Morgan, half pay 18th Foot; Berners, 3d Foot Guards.

Ensigns—Warwick, 52d Foot; Purcell, 74th Foot; Dawson, half pay 62d Foot.

Paymaster Stoddart, half pay 33d Foot.

Deaths.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, late 58th Foot, at Jersey 29th May 1827.

Major Huxley, half, pay 8th W. I. R.

Captains—Bryett late 3d Vet. Battalion, St Servans, France, 8th July 1827; Duncan Campbell, half pay, 3d Gar. Bat. Rothsey, late of Bute, 14th July; Estorf, (Brigade Major), Foreign half Staff, Osnabruck, 28th April.

Lieutenants—Dickins, (Adjutant) 35th Foot, St. Lucia 25th May 1827; Moore, (previously of 40th Foot), George Town, New South Wales, 7th Dec. 1826; Liddell, (Adjt.) 60th Foot, Leiria, Portugal, 8th July 1827; Light[illegible] (Adjt.) 71st Foot. Montreal, Canada, 24th [illegible] Conghlin late 1st, Vet. Bat. 20th July; Lalin, late [illegible] Plymouth, 22d do; Grant, half pay, 42d Foot, Stratford, Essex, 13th June.

Cornet Alexander 14th Dragoons, Kensington, 2d August 1827.

Ensign Lanauze, 10th Foot, Leira, Portugal, 13th July 1827.

Paymaster Philip, half pay, 92d Foot, 8th July 1826.

Quarter Masters—Reilly, half pay, 6th Drag. Guards, Middleton, Ireland, 22d June 1827; Ross, half pay, 62d Foot, Maryborough. 10th August.

Surgeons—Boud, half pay, Tours in France, 1st June 1827; Mackay, half pay, 87th Foot; Barnard, half pay, 98th Foot, 4th April 1827. Fisher, half pay 10th Foot, Batheaston, 9th do.

Assistant Surgeon Dunlop, Buttevant, Ireland 28th Aug. 1827.

Promotions, Appointments; &c. too late for Insertion in their respective places

1st. Life Guards, Cornet Cosby, from 3d light dragoons, to be cornet and sub-lieutenant by purchase, vice Blacket promoted, 22d July 1827.

8th Dragoons, Cornet Sir W. L. Young, bt. to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Ponsonby, promoted, 28th August 1827; Fred. Shewell, to be cornet, ditto.

10th Dragoons, Lieutenant Macdonell, to be captain by purchase, vice *Lord* T. Cecil, promoted, 9th August 1827; cornet Masters, to be lieutenant by purchase, do; gentleman cadet *Hon.* W. H. Beresford, from military college to be cornet by purchase, ditto.

12th Dragoons, Edward Sivewright, to be cornet by purchase, vice Hyde, retired, 9th August 1827.

16th Dragoons, Cornet Everard to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Low, promoted, 9th August 1827.

1st Foot, Lieutenant Warde, from 25th foot to be captain by purchase, vice Taylor, retired, 9th August 1827.

3d Foot, J. Johnston, to be ensign by purchase, vice Kennedy, 11th foot, 15th August 1827.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Bell, to be captain by purchase, vice Jones, retired, 16th August 1827; ensign Tobin, to be lieutenant by purchase, ditto; ensign Kennedy, from 3d foot, to be ensign, vice Richmond, 47th foot, 15th August; gentleman cadet T. H. Nembhard, from military college by purchase, 16th ditto.

12th Foot, Lieutenant Wadeson, from half pay, 1st foot to be paymaster, vice, O'Keefe, 48th foot, 9th August 1827.

14th Foot Lieutenant Grierson, from 87th foot to be lieutenant, vice Moir, 40th foot, 2d Aug. 1827; Charles Campbell, to be ensign by purchase vice, Rose, 72d foot, 9th ditto.

20th Foot, Captain Connor,, from half pay to be captain, vice Stuart, dead, 9th August 1827.

26th Foot Rich. Hon. Strong, to be ensign by purchase, vice Vernon, promoted, 7th August 1827.

29th Foot, J Geo. Weir, to be ensign by purchase, vice Hathorn, promoted, 16th August 1827

30th Foot, Captain Carden, from half pay to be captain, vice Sullivan, dead 2d August 1827.

31st Foot, Paymaster Matthews, from 14th foot to be Paymaster, vice Monk. 2d August 1827.

36th Foot, Ensign Carnie, to be adjutant, vice Dickens dead, 26th May 1827.

37th Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Smelt, from 41st foot to be Lieutenant colonel vice Le Blanc, 53d foot, 9th August 1827.

41st Foot, Lieutenant Colonel Sir E. R. Williams, K. C. B. from half pay to be lieutenant colonel, vice Smelt, 37th foot, 9th August 1827.

47th Foot, Lieutenant Wainwright, to be captain, vice Hill, dead, 3d January 1826; Ensign Richmond, from 11th foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Smith, 12th foot 15th August 1827

58th Foot, Lieutenant colonel Le Blanc, from 37th foot to be lieutenant colonel, vice Peel, half-pay, 9th August 1827.

56th Foot, Captain Gun, to be Major by purchase. vice Peddie, promoted, 28th August 1827; Brevet Major Brackenbury. from half-pay to be captain, do.

58th Foot, Ensign Phillips, from 74th foot to be Ensign, vice Blackburn, 59th foot, 9th August 1827.

64th Foot, Francis Garnier, to be ensign by purchase, vice Goring, promoted, 16th August 1827.

66th Foot, Assistant Surgeon Marshall, from 87th foot to be Assistant Surgeon, 9th August 1827.

70th Foot, Ensign Witton, from 25th foot, to be ensign vice Cockburn, 74th foot, 9th August 1827.

72d Foot, Ensign William Somerset Rose, from 14th foot, to be ensign, vice Knox, 89th foot, 9th August 1827.

74th Foot. Ensign Cockburn, from 70th foot to be ensign vice Phillips, 58th foot, 9th Aug. 1827.

80th Foot, Major Fancourt, from African Colonial Corps, to be major, vice Maclean, exchanges, 16th August 1827.

81st Foot, Nathaniel Charles Wentworth Thomas, to be ensign by purchase, vice Gravatt, cancelled, 16th August 1827.

82d Foot, Major Hogarth, from half-pay, to be Major, vice Robertson, promoted, 28th Aug. 1827.

89th Foot, Ensign Knox, from 72d foot, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Grover, promoted. 9th Aug 1827.

91st Foot, Lieut. col. J. M. Sutherland, from half-pay, lieut. col. Dalyell, cancelled, 16th Aug. 1827.

Ceylon Regiment, Major Bircham, from half-pay, 1st royal veteran battalion, to be major, vice brevet lieut. colonel Fraser, exchanges, 16th Aug. 1827; lieut. Braham, to be captain, vice Bayley, dead, 11th Feb.; captain Penny, from half pay, to be captain, vice Malcolm, dead 2d August; lieutenant Pickard, to be 1st lieut. vice Braham, 11th Feb.; ensign Bland, from half pay, to be 2d lieutenant, 2d August; 2d lieutenant Rogers, to be adjutant, vice Mainwaring, promoted, 1st May 1826.

Cape Corps, Ensign Gardiner, from half-pay, to be ensign, vice Rishton, appointed quarter master, vice Humphreys, retired on half pay, do.

Royal African Colonial Corps, Major Maclean, from 80th foot, to be major, vice Fancourt, exchanges, 16th Aug. 1827.

STAFF.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bainbrigge, to be Perm. Assistant Quarter Master General and Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sir J. Dickson, Quarter Master General in India, 2d August 1827; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Ward, from half-pay, 36th foot, to be perm assistant quarter master general, vice Bainbrigge, do.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Peter Baird, M. D. to be hospital assistant, vice Wallace, 97th foot, 13th June 1827; J. Y. Skelton, to be hospital assistant, vice Rumley, ceylon regiment, do.

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry by purchase.

Major Peddes, from 59th foot, 28th August 1827.

To be Captains of Infantry by purchase.

Lieutenant Trotter, from the 7th dragoon guards, 9th August 1827; Lieutenant Ponsonby, from the 8th dragoon guards, 28 do.

The undermentioned Officers, having Brevet Rank superior to their Regimental Commissions, have accepted Promotion upon Half-Pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826.

To be Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, from the 82d foot, 28th August 1827.

To be Major of Infantry.

Brevet Major Meads, from the 88th foot, 28th August 1827.

The undermentioned Lieutenants actually serving upon Full Pay in Regiments of the Line, whose Commissions are dated in the year 1811, have accepted Promotion upon Half-Pay, according to the General Order of 27th December last.

To be Captains of Infantry.

Lieutenant Elliott, from the 67th foot, 28th August 1827, Lieutenant Macdonald, from the 23d foot, do.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their Commissions.

Lieutenant General William Thomas, 28th August 1827; Captain A. J. N. de Raymond, half pay, 60th foot, do.

From Friday Night's Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 20.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, confirming the honour of Knighthood on the following Gentlemen, viz:—

Alex. M'Leod Esq. Companion of the Most Hon Military Order of the Bath, and Lieut.—Colonel in the East India Company's Service.

Thomas Anburey, Esq. Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, and Lieut. Colonel in the East India Company's Service.

The 17th Lancers lost by deaths, during its station in the East Indies, from 1808, to 1818, the following frightful number;—30 officers, 8 troop quarter masters; 690 noncommissioned officers and privates, 10 officers' wives, and 160 women and children—Total 907.

London Female Fashions for September.

SEA-SIDE COSTUME. Dress of canary colour gros de Naples, with narrow stripes; the corsage made full and rather high. The skirt has two deep flounces, of the same material as the dress; the lower set on straight, and very full; the upper in four festoons, the elevation being in front, at the sides and back the flounces are each headed by a flat band of canary-colour gros de Naples, edged with orange colour satin rouleaus. Pelerine of the same, drawn behind, slashed on the shoulders, and extending below the ceinture in front, by which it is confined: it is ornamented by a band, edged on each side with orange colour satin, corresponding with the ceinture, &c.; gigot sleeves of plain jaconet muslin, fastened at the wrist with black velvet braces. Circular embroidered collerette, tied with canary-colour ribbon. British Leghorn hat; the brim very large and circular, and ornamented within side, near the edge, by a rouleau of lilac crepe lisse, entwined with canary-colour satin ribbon; the crown rather low, and decorated with large feather-flowers, puffs of lilac crepe lisse, and twisted rouleaus, as beneath the brim; lilac strings tied on the left side. Lilac kid gloves; yellow morocco shoes.—*From Ackermann's Repository.*

EVENING DRESS.—Dress of white crape over a white satin slip; rose colour satin bodice made close to the shape and formed like a stomacher; narrow shoulder-straps of rose colour satin, and Farinet tucker of folded crepe lisse fastened in front by an antique gem; gigot sleeves of white crape, with deep cuffs of rose colour satin, the upper part scolloped with rouleau binding, and that next the hand embroidered with a wreath of the same colour. The skirt is not gored, but full in front and at the sides, though the principal fulness is placed behind; as a deep border of rose-colour satin, scolloped at the top and terminated with a slightly wadded hem; above is a row of alternate satin stars and roses. Large circular dress hat of rose coloured crape, with satin rouleau binding of the same colour placed rather on one side, looped up in front with folded white crape, and confining some flowers that peep through and mingle with the hair, which is arranged in large curls. The crown has a garland of flowers, very numerous in front, and resting on the edge of the brim. Chinese earrings, necklace and bracelets of rice, of curiouss workmanship; white kid gloves; white satin boes; circular shaded feather fan.—*Ibid.*

LOOK OF YOUTH.—There are many who would give half their fortunes to look younger than they are. That such an appearance however has its inconveniences, is pleasantly shown by the philosophic humorist Holberg, in the following narative;—"My extremely youthful appearance had exposed me to derision on more than one occasion, for I overheard some of my fellow travellers observe, that I ought to be examined and made to explain how it happened that I had left Norway alone, at an age when boys who cannot swim without corks, as the proverb has it, seldom venture to travel beyond the limits of their native country. The task of making this inquiry was, in fact, delegated to a certain priest, who, after he had desired me to approach with a magisterial air, proceeded to interrogate me after this fashion, *Hoer gy wel mancke?* when did you run away from school? My indignation was roused by this insult; and before the priest could add another word to his intended harangue, I poured forth a volley of Latin phrases which completely astonished and confounded my defenceless adversary, who, finding it expedient to abandon his dictatorial tone, exclaimed with respectful humility, *Dit Heer isl en theologant! Ick gratulere, myn heer.* Two years after this occurrence, when I was in England, and happy to be smoking my pipe in a coffee-house, a citizen of London, who entered the same box in which I was sitting, burst into a fit of laughter, exclaiming "So the boy must smoke tobacco, forsooth!" In France a similar mistake was made with respect to my age, even when I had attained the rank of a professor extraordinary; for a Parisian, having been asked by his landlord how old he took me to be, replied, *C'es un garçon de dix-huit ans.*—*See Autobiography, Vol. VII.*

BOTANICAL QUESTION.—Are all plants the result of the germination of a seed on virgin earth and vegetable mould? It is undoubtedly a very remarkable phenomenon that the earth, when dug to the depth of eight or ten feet, or more, produces all sorts of plants, provided it is advantageously exposed to the sun; but what is more extraordinary, is, that this new vegetation frequently affords plants of kinds which have never been remarked in the country. It is natural to ask, whence came those plants? Can it be admitted that the seeds of those new plants were contained in the several kinds of earth? But could all those seeds, which had been perhaps above three thousand years under ground, without having ever been exposed to the action of the sun, have preserved the power of generating? If we strew ashes on high and arid heaths, we should see some time afterwards clover and veiches growing there, though those two plants had never before been seen in those places—Shall we believe that the seeds of the clover and vetcher were in the ground, and only waited for a stimulus to germinate? But how did it come there? We know that high and arid heaths never produce clover; it cannot therefore be considered as proceeding from a plant which formerly grew there. But even should we admit the possibility that these kinds of earth many contain clover seed, this opinion cannot be maintained in some parts of East Frieslynd, where wild clover is made to grow by strewing pearl ashes on peat marshes.—From *Bulletin Universel des Sciences.*

A new edition of Sir Walter Scott's *Life of Napoleon*, with numerous improvements, additions, omissions and corrections, is, we understand, printing in Edinburgh, in 6 volumes, 8vo

SCOTT'S NAPOLEON.

(*From the Constitutionnel*).

"TO THE EDITOR.

"Sir,—Several Journals having published extracts of the last work of Sir W. Scott, containing assertions which are a calumny on my character, I beg you to have the kindness to insert the subjoined letter, which is my answer to such calumnies.

"The publication of these extracts being permitted, I dare hope that my defence also will be published.

"Accept, &c. "GENERAL GOURGAUD."

"I was travelling in the south of France when informed of the odious imputations cast upon me by Sir Walter Scott, in his last romance of the 'Life of Napoleon Bonapatte,' and I immediately returned to Paris. I read with indignation those pages which would sully my reputation, and if I reply to them now, it is merely because it is not always enough to oppose calumny by the silence of contempt.

"Chosen, I know not why, to be the principal victim of an infernal combination, I have discovered the author's object, and the plan traced out to him, in reading the chapters respecting the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena. The general cry raised throughout Europe against the atrocious treatment exercised by order of the English Ministry, against the most honourable and most noble of its enemies, made them feel the necessity of endeavouring to shake off the opprobrium attendant on their acts.

"The author of the 'Letters of Paul' has been instructed to prove to the world, that all the rigours adopted towards the illustrious prisoner find their excuses in the necessity of preventing his escape. But those projects of escape, and the ridiculous means of putting them into execution, which are so complacently related by the writer who apologises for the English Ministry, are a gross fiction. The Emperor Napoleon never harboured the intention of escaping from St. Helena. Had he entertained such a notion, his conduct would have been quite different from what it was. He would have tried to attach Sir Hudson Lowe to his interest, not by promises of money or of honours, but by the suavity of his manners, the charm of his conversation, and the irresistible command with which genius is endowed. The interest which the heroic prisoner might have inspired in his guardian would create confidence, enfeeble the severity of caution, and multiply the means of escape; then would courage and fortune have done the rest.

"So little was Napoleon affected with the desire of departing privately from St. Helena, that he never even exercised his fancy in creating projects of escape. Being completely taken up with the idea, that the force of circumstances would in time bring him back on the theatre of the world, he was engaged in calculating such probabilities, without foreseeing that death —and what a death!—would so soon prevent its realization.

"Napoleon, in order to prove his resignation, and to escape the humiliation and malice of a troublesome and tyrannical surveillance, had himself pointed out to Admiral Sir George Cockburn, the surest means of dissipating the apprehensions which his flight might inspire. It was not to suffer a vessel to depart until the presence of the illustrious captive on some part of the island had been ascertained.

"Having thus demonstrated the steadfast wish of the Emperor, I return to the infamous accusations of the English author. He represents me, not in the explicit language of a faithful and conscientious writer, but by the insinuendos and insinuations of an expert calumniator—as a man who had traced out to the English Government the numerous means of escape which the prisoner contemplated; which was the indirect cause of the rigours practised towards him.

"I shall not degrade myself in discussing the quantum of interest for which I could repay with such ingratitude, the great man whose love forms the glory of my life. The *expose* of what has passed is the best refutation of so odious a suspicion.

"During the three years I sojourned at Longwood. I had no communication, either direct or indirect, with Sir Hudson Lowe, nor had I once occasion to speak a word to him. All that time the measures of surveillance exercised over the Emperor appeared to him to have attained the climax of cruelty and outrage, particularly in 1816, after Count Las Casas had removed from him. It is therefore positively false that indiscreet expressions on my part were the cause of oppressive measures established after the year 1815.

My departure from St. Helena was not occasioned by want of health, nor a desire to visit my family. I had made all my affections and interests subservient to Napoleon, and my ambition at St. Helena was to die for him. But it matters not what was the cause of my departure; I left Longwood on the 15th of February 1818. It was only at this period, and after the necessary steps which my embarkation obliged me to take, that the Governor and M. Sturmer mentioned the Emperor in my presence, who now, though under a different title, interested every body there, and was the noble subject of every conversation. I know not the turn given in Sir Hudson Lowe's despatches to what I answered, or spoke in these conversations, but I find their import disgracefully perverted in the extracts published by the English romancer. Though placed in so delicate and difficult a situation and though compelled to be cautious towards those at whose mercy I was, I never, as Walter Scott insinuates, purchase my return to Europe by an expression unworthy of myself. It being Napoleon's well known intention not to escape, it was natural I should freely express my opinion on the uselessness of the precautions which were so prodigally bestowed upon the illustrious captive. But neither Sir. H. Lowe, nor any body else, had room to infer from my words what has been so perfidiously represented.

"I did not see Lord Bathurst nor any of the Ministers at London. I was merely, as was right, sent to M. Goulburn, Under Secretary of State, and it would appear he expected but little from me, for he had me summoned altogether but two or three times. This was the entire of my communication with the English Government, which shortly after applied to me the atrocious rigour of the *Alien Bill*, took me from my dwelling, seized my papers, and threw me bleeding on a corner of the Continent. There placed as it were under a social interdict, repulsed alternately by the Russian, Austrian, Belgian, Bavarian, and even Danish Governments, I vegitated two years, first at Hamburg and then at Frankfort, till the tears of my aged mother opened to me an entry into my country.

"I now defy any man, whoever he may be, to produce a writing, simple note, or single line from me, which is not impressed with testimonials of fidelity and devotedness which I owe to the great man who deigned to honour me with his esteem and friendship, and even continued his kindness to me in death. What can the miserable insinuations and perfidious inuendos of a stranger who is the implacable enemy of France and of Frenchmen avail against a whole life devoted to him enthusiastically? Did he expect to make posterity absolve the executioners of the unhappy hero who trusted to British faith and British honour? What credit can the justification of the Ministry of Castlereagh or of Bathurst, which is founded on the reports of their agents, and published ten years after, gain among contemporaries? Of what avail can be the words ascribed to me by them, but contradicted by my whole life?

"But what justice is to be expected from the venal pen and malignent mind of a writer, who attempts to throw ridicule on the greatest misfortunes—who caricatures a character of the best stamp, and who, by a barbarous sort of derision, accuses Bonaparte of suicide, because he did not resist the murderous outrages, in the midst of which his noble life was extinguished!!

"GOURGAUD."

THE BATTLE OF THE BREEKS.

A Passage in the Life of Wm. M'Gee, Weaver in Hamilton.

(From Blackwood's Magazine.)

I often wonder when I think of the tribulations that men bring upon themsells through a want of gumption and common independence of speerit. There now, was I for nae less than eighteen years as henpickit a man as ever wrocht at the loom. Maggy and me, after the first week of our marriage, never foregathered weel thegither. There was something unco dour and imperious about her tempe, although, I maun say, barring this drawback, she was nae that ill in her way either—that is to say, she had a sort of kindness about her, and behaved in a truly mitherly way to the bairns, giein' them a' things needfu' in the way of feeding and claithing so far as our means admitted. But, O man, for a' that, she was a dour wife. There was nae pleasing her ae way or anither, and whenever I heard the bell ringing for the kirk, it put me in mind of her tongue—aye wag, wagging and abusing me beyond bounds. In ae word, I was a puir, broken-hearted man, and often wished myself in Abraham's bosom, awa frae the cares and miseries of this sinfu' world.

I was just saying that folk often rin their heads into scrapes for want of a pickle natural spunk. Let nae man tell me that guid nature and simpleecity will get on best in this world; na—faith, no. I nae had ower muckle experience that way; and the langer I live has pruved to me that my auld maister, James Currie, (him in the Quarry Loan,) wasna sae far wrang when he alleged in his dfoll gude-humoured way, that a man should hae enough of the deil about him to keep the deil frae him. That was, after a', ane of the wisest observes I hae heard of for a lang time. Little did I opine that I would ever be obleegated to mak' use o't in my ain particklar case:—but, bide awee, and ye shall see how it was brocht about between me and Maggy.

It was on a wintry night when she set out to pick a quartel wi' Mrs. Todd, the huckster's wife, anent the price of a pickle flour which I had bought some days before, for making batter of, but which didna turn out sae weel as I expeckit considering what was paid for't. Had I been consulted, I would hae tell't her to abide at hame, and no fash her thumb about the matter, which after a' was only an affair of three-happence farthing and neither here nor there. But, na; Maggy was nane o' the kind to let sic an object stan' by; so out she sets, wi' her red cloak about her, and her black velvet bonnet—that she had just that day got hame frae Miss Lorimer, the milliner—upon her head. But I maun first tell what passed between her and me on this wonderfu' occasion.

"And now, my dear," quo' I, looking as couthy and humble as I could, and pu'ing my Ki'marnock nichtcap a wee grain, aff my brow in a kind of half respectful fashion, "what's this ye're ganging to be about? Odds, woman, I wadna gie a pirn for a that has happened. What signifies a pickle flour scrimp worth half a groat?" Faith, I would better hae held my tongue, for nae sooner was the word uttered, than takin' harud of a can, half fu' o' ready-made dressing, which I was preparing to lay on a wab of blue check I was working for Mr. Andrew Treddles, the Glasgow manufacturer—I say, takin' haud of this, she let it flee at my head like a cannon ball. But Providence was kind, and instead of knocking out my brains, as I had every reason to expeck, it gied bang against our ain looking glass, and shattered it into five hunder pieces. But I didna a' thegither escape skaith, the dressing having flown out as the can gaed by me, and plaistered a' my face ower in a manner maist extraordinar to behold. By jingo, my corruption was roused at this deadly attempt, and gin she hadna been my wife, I wad hae thrawn about her neck like a tappit hen's. But, na—I was henpickit, and she had sic a mastery ower me as nae persuasions of my ain judgment could awercome. Sae I could do naething but stan' glowering at her like a moudiewart, while she poured out as muckle abuse as if I had been her flunky, instead of her natural lord and master. Ance or twice I fand my nieves yeuking to gie her a clour by way of balancing accounts, but such was the power of influence she had obtained that I durstna cheep for my very beart's bluid. So awa she gaed on her errand, leaving me sittin' by the fire to mak the best of my desperate condition.

"O, Nancy," said I do my dochter, as she sat, mending her brither's sark, opposite to me, "Is nay your mither an awfu' woman?"

"I see naething awfu' about her," quo' the cratur; "I think she servit ye richt; and had I a man, I would just treat him in the same way, if he daur'd to set his nose against ony thing that I wanted." I declare to ye when I heard this frae my ain flesh and bluid, I was perfectly dumfoundered. The bairn I had brought up on my knee—that used, when a wee thing, to come and sit beside me at the loom, and who was in the custom of wheeling my pirns wi' her ain hand—odds, man, it was desperate. I could na say anither word, but I fand a big tear come hap-happing ower my runkled cheeks, the first that had wet them sin' I was a bit laddie rinning about before the schule door. What was her mither's abusiveness to this? A man may thole muckle frae his wife, but O, the harsh words of an undutifu' bairn gang like arrows to his heart, and he weeps tears of real bitterness. I wasna angry at the lassie—I was over grieved to be angered; and for the first time I fand that my former sufferings were only as a single thread to a haill hank of yarn, compared to them I suffered at this moment.

A'thegither the thing was mair than I could stand, so, rising up, I betaks mysell to my but-and-ben neighbour, Andrew Brand. Andrew was an uncommon sagacious chiel, and, like mysell, a weaver to his trade. He was beuk-learned, and had read a hantel on different subjects, so that he was naturally looked up to by the folks round about, on account of his lear. When onything gaed wrang about the Leechlee street, where we lived, we were a glad to consult him; and his advise was reckoned no greatly behint that o' Mr. Meek, the minister. He was a great counter, or 'rithmetishian, as he ca'd it; and it was thocht by many guid judges that he could handle a pen as weel as Mr. Dick, the writing-master, himsell. So, as I was saying, I stappit ben to Andrew's to ask his advice, but odds, if ye ever saw a man in sic a desperate passion as he was in when I tauld him how I had been used by my wife and dochter.

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

2d Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY 1828.

(Continued from the Supplement)

"William M'Gee," said he, raising his voice—it was a geyan strong ane—"ye're an absolute gomeril. O, man, but ye're a henpickit sumph! I tell ye, ye're a gawpus and a lauching stock, and no worth the name of a man. Do ye hear that?"

"O ay, I hear't very weel," quo' I, no that pleased at being sae spoken to even by Andrew Brand, who was a man I could stamach a guid deal frae in the way of reproof—"I hear't a' weel eneuch, and am muckle obleeged to ye, nae doubt, for your consolation."

"Hooly and fairly, William," said he in a kinder tone, for he saw I was a degree hurt by his speech "Come, I was only joking ye, man, and ye maunna take ony thing amiss I hae said. But seriously, William, I speak to ye as a frien', and tell ye that ye are submitting to a tyranny which no man of common understanding ought to submit to. Is this no the land of liberty? Are we no just as free as the Duke in his grand palace down by; and has onyobdy a richt—tell me that, William M'Gee—to tyranneeze ower anither as your wife does ower you? I'll no tell ye what to do, but I'll just tell ye what I would do, if my wife and dochter treated me as yours have treated you—lord, man, I would ding their harns about and knock their heads thegither like twa curling stanes. I would aye be master in my ain house."

This was Andrew's advice, and I thocht it sounded geyan rational, only no very easy to be put in practice. Hoosomever, thinks I to mysell, I'll consider about it, and gin I I could only bring mysell to make the experiment, wha kens but I micht succeed to a meracle? On stapping back to my ain house, the first thing I did was to take a thimblefu' of whisky, by way of gi'eing me a pickle o' spunk in case of ony fresh rumpus wi' the wife, and also to clear up my ideas—for I hae fand, that after a lang spell at the loom, the thochts as wael as the body are like to get stupid and dozey. So I taks a drappie, and sits down quietly by the fireside, waiting for the return of Maggy frae scolding Mrs. Todd about the flour.

In she comes, a' in a flurry. Her face was as red as a peyny rose, her breathing cam fast, and she lookit a'thegither like ane that has had a sair warsle wi' the tongue. On the contrair, she lookit as proud as a Turkey cock; and I saw wi' the tail of my ee that she had gained a gran' victory ower puir Mrs. Todd, who was a douce, quiet woman, and nae match for the like of her in randying. So she began to stump and make a great phrase about the way she had outcrawed the puir body; and was a'thegither as upset about it as if Duke Hamilton had made her keeper of his palace. Losh, I was mad to hear't, and twa or three times had a gude mind to put in a word—to sic a degree was my courage raised by the drap speerits—but aye as the words were rising to my mouth, the thocht of the can and the dressing sent them back again, till they stuck like a bane in my throat. Very likely I micht hae said ne'er a word, and Andrew Brand's advice micht hae gane for naething, had it no been for the cratur Nancy, who was sae lifted up about her mither's dispute, that naething would sair her but to hae the haill affair mentioned out and dry.

"And did ye cast up to Mrs. Todd, mither," quo' the litte cutty "that she was fat?"

"Ay, that I did," said Maggy. "I tell't her she was like a barn door. I tell't her she was like the side of a house. 'Ye're a sow', quo' I; 'ye get fou every hour of the day wi' your lump of a gudeman.'"

But this wasna a'—for nae sooner had Maggy answered her dochter's first question than the cratur was ready wi' anither: "And, mither, did ye cast up to her that hor faither was a meeser?"

"Atweel did I, Nancy," answered the gudewife.

"I tell't her a' that. I coost up to her that her faither was a meeser, and would ride to Lunnun on a louse, and make breeks of its skin and candles of its tallow."

I could thole this nae langer. I fand the haill man working within me, and was moved to a pitch of daring, mair like madness, than onything else. Faith, the whisky was of gude service now, and so was Andrew Brand's advice. I accordingly steekit my neives wi' desperation, threw awa' my cowl, tucked up my sark sleeves—for my coat happened to be aff at the time—and got up frae the three-footed stool I had been sitting upon in the twinkling of an ee. I trumbled a' ower, but whether it was wi' fear, or wi' anger, or wi' baith up thegither, it would be difficult to say. I was in a awful passion, and as fairce as a papist. "And so,' said I, "ye coost up sic things to the honest woman, Mrs. Todd! O, Maggy M'Gee, Maggy M'Gee, are ye no ashamed of yourself?" Odd it would hae dune your heart gude to see how she glowered at me. She was bewildered and lookit as if to see whether I was mysell, and no some ither body. But her evil speerit didna lielang asleep: it soon broke out like a squib on the King's birth day, and I saw that I maun now stand firm, or be a dead man for ever. "Has your faither been at the whisky bottle? said she to he dochter, "He looks as if he was the waur of drink."—"He had a glass just before ye cam in," answered the wicked jimpey; and scarcely had she spoken the word, when Maggy flew upon me like a teeger, and gie'd me a skelp on the cheek wi' her open loof, that made me turn round tapwise on the middle of the floor. Seeing that affairs were come to this pass, I saw plainly that I maun go on, no forgetting in sae doing my frien' Andrew's advice, as also my auld master Tam Currie's observe, anent a man hae'ing eneuch of the deil in his temper to keep the deil awa frae him. So I picked up a the spunk I had in me, besides what I had frae the drap whisky; and fa'ing to, I gi'ed her sic a leathering, as never woman got in her born days. In ae word, she met wi' her match, and roared aloud for mercy; but this I would on nae account grant, till, she promised faithfully that in a' time coming, she would acknowledge me as her lord and maister—and obey me in everything as a dutiful wife should her husband.

As soon as this was settled, in stappit Andrew Brand. At the sight of my wife greeting and me sae fairce, he held up his hands wi' astonishment. "William M'Gee," quo he, "it's no possible that ye're maister in this house!"

"It's no only possible, but it's true, Andrew," was my answer; and taking me by the hands, he wished me joy for my speerit and success.

Sae far, sae weel; the first grand stroke was made; but there was something yet to do. I had discharged a outstanding debts wi' my wife and had broucht her to terms; but I had yet to reduce my bairns to their senses, and show them that I was *their* lord and maister, as well as their mither's Puir things! my heart was wae for them, for they were sairly miseducated, and held me in nae mair estimation, than if I had been ane of my ain wabster lads. So, just wi' a view to their gude, I took down a pair of teuch ben-leather taws, [illegible] at the finger ends, and gi'ed N[illegible] cracks ower the bare neck as [illegible] ing beyond a' bounds. It w[illegible] the cratur, how she skip[illegible] and ran awa to her [illegible] my fatherly [illegible] But a' assistance frae that quarter was at an end now; and she was fain to fa' down on her knees and beg my forgeevness—and promise to conduct hersell as became my dochter, in a' time coming.

Just at this moment in cam wee Geordie, greeting for his parrich. He kent neathing of what had taken place in the house; and doubtless expecket to mak an idiot of me, his faither, as he had been accustomed to do, almost frae his very cradle. I saw that now was the time to thresh the corruption out of him; and brandishing the taws ower my head, I made a stap forrit to lay hand upon him, and treat him like the lave. He lookit as if he had an inkling of what was forthcoming, and ran whinging and craiking to his mither, who stood wiping her een wi' her striped apron in a corner of the room. The terrified laddie clang to her knees, but she never offered to lend a helping hand—sae great was the salutary terror wi' which I had inspired her. So I pu'd him awa frae her coats, to which he was clinging; and laying him ower my knee, I gie'd him hipsy-dipsy in the presence of his mither, his sister, and Andrew Brand, who were looking on.

And thus hae I, who for eighteen years was ruled by my wife, got the upper hand; and ony man who is henpickit, as I hae been should just take the same plan, and his success will be as sure as mine. Andrew Brand aye said to me that a man should wear his ain breeks; and I can mainteen, frae present experience, that a wiser saying is not to be found in the Proverbs of Solomon, the son of David. No that Maggie has na tried nows and thans to recover her lost power, but I hae on thae occasions conduckit mysell wi' sic firmness, that she has at last gi'en it up as a bad job, and is now as obedient a wife as ye'll meet wi' between this and Both well. The twa brains, too, are just wonderfully changed, and are as raisonable as can be expeckit, a' things considered. Let men, therefore, whether gentle or semple follow my plan, and the word henpickit, as Andrew Brand says, will soon slip out of the dictionar,

BOMBAY:—PRINTED for the PROPRIETORS, at the GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7. BELL LANE, by THOMAS RIGBY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017